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No. 7807.—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW. LAST THREE NIGHTS, Mr. TREE as TARQUIN, and ELLEN TERRY as LUCRECE. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, F. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Miss Calhaem. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box office open 10 till 5. Fire Underwriters' Act, &c. Gallery, 1s.

MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, March 29, at 2.30.
A VILLAGE PRIEST. On THURSDAY NEXT, April 3, will be produced a new play, entitled A VILLAGE PRIEST, by Sydney Grundy. Seats may now be booked.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham)

THIS EVENING, at 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, N. Stevenson, F. Atherley, F. Cooper, and Wm. Farren; Mesdames E. Page, V. Miller, E. Leyshon and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8.10, "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS." Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK SATURDAY NEXT at 2.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mrs. Sparks Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.)
(Management, Miss Grahame.)

TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr; Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.30 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Messrs. Weedon Grossmith, Clifford Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Asche, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(As, and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0. LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 163th Time. Mr. Frank Cooper, Messrs. Martin, J. D. Beveridge, L. C. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Wyes, Bufford, M. Bode, H. Russell, Lennox, Lodge, A. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate Jaxon, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA (81st Time), at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. E. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Hanbury, F. Grove, F. Tomlin, and Henry; Mrs. Willard, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Mary Collette, C. Owen, E. Jones, & Wynne. 11th Hanbury, and Miss Bancker. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT and EVERY SATURDAY and MONDAY at 2.30. MATINEE of MISS TOMBOY TO-MORROW (Friday), WEDNESDAY NEXT, and EASTER TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 8 and 9, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. Benson.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, HAMLET. Messrs. Cartwright, Benson, Black, Ross, Stuart, Gosselin, Howard, Gurney, Hallard, Rowsham, Shaw, Weir, Forde, Brydone, Major, Meadows, Le Poer, Pudney; Mesdames Fenton, Sylvester, Benson.
N.B.—A "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30 and 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Eric Lewis, Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Everett Ross, Fred Stephens, Gossett, Hubbell, F. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Harcourt, and Mrs. Stella Patterson. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Messrs. McNeil, Lea, Lamb, Architzer, Fitz-Hugh, Cornish, Beveridge, Sugden, Bissell, Felton, Boddy, Forbes, Loy, Lewis, Cummings, Lyndall, Hoover, Laughton, Ainslie, Lilyman, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Messrs. Arnold and Miss Cassie at Sedger; Messrs. G. Hervey Giffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Cecil Lacon, F. A. Shaller, A. E. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY and on EASTER MONDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,000.

CARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. James Hare.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.40, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. C. Cartwright, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Mr. Pierce Hamblin, Miss C. Hamilton, and Miss Rorke. Preceded, at 8, by DREAM TACE. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Calitta. Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Messrs. L. S. Williams and Jones Hurst, Managers, Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
Mr. Wilfred, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gardiner, H. Carey, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Reginald Kerdiff, Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, and Miss Marie Ora. Tuesday next opens daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. B. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Maud Holland, P. Bedford, Mary Turner, Rose Hervey, Dysart, Messrs. Ben Davies, Mr. Shine, Mr. Charles, L. Le Hay, Frank W. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED EUROLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, played by Messrs. Arthur, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Bromley-Davenport, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey, Bradbury, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; in matinee, at 2, in ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone, 5,721.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. Jones Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)

TO-NIGHT at 8, 225th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Paul Lewis, Mr. F. Thorne, and Mr. Ogden; Mrs. A. Aynesworth, Mrs. W. Phillips, Miss L. Forster, Mrs. Pinelpe, Mrs. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Woods, and Miss Fisher Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. F. Farren. Miss L. Harcourt and Mrs. Phelps.
COURT THEATRE will be CLOSED during Passion Week, RE-OPENING EASTER MONDAY with AUNT JACK.
Notice.—LAST WEEKS of AUNT JACK.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. George Alexander.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MISS CINDERELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Bernard Gould, Webster, George Canninge, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Fanny Brough, and Amy Brough. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT,
at 2.30. Doors open 1/2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Alberton.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 8 o'clock, and "ZANETTA," at 10.50. Signorina Besson; Mdlle. Sisters Mora, Thurgate, Mora, Hall, Leonard Webster, De Vincent, Varieties by FRED KAMMO RIVIERE, the Sisters Edwards, Marvelle's Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert Rad Edwards' Troupe, the Arabian Whirlwind, Sherman and Norton, Marie Lloyd, George English, and Mr. Dando, and the ANNIE ALBU. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 7.30. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Mdlle. Pallavicini and Bertina de Sottis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. Savile Clarke, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

THE BEST VARIETY COMPANY IN LONDON.—First appearance of Miss Lute Chaud, the famous Opera Bouffe Prima-Donna; Albert and Edmond, Troupe in their continuous comedy, "The Hypnotist;" James Fawn, comedian; G. H. Macdermott, Ryan and Richfield, Tom Costello, Charles Dalton, Fred Storey, Harry Randall, Miss Lizzie Coote, Miss Lizzie Macdonald, Alison Graham, the charming contortionist; Dora Fielding; Sam Torr, comic; Dora Cabral, George Lupino, comedian and dancer; Continental cyclists, wonders; Alice Leamon, actress; and others.
EVENINGS, 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30.

HOW TO ATTACK THE PURCHASE BILL.

THE moral of the Ayr election is that although we may be strong enough to win the next General Election, we are not strong enough to play any tricks, and it is playing tricks to send up an English candidate to contest a fanatically Scottish constituency like the Ayr Burghs. Ayr election will be a blessing in disguise if it reminds us once more of the necessity for walking circumspectly, and of the folly of giving any points unnecessarily to the enemy. This caution is all the more needed in the wider field of political action than in the narrower limits of electioneering activity. If two wings of our army, instead of concentrating their fire on the foe, persist in blazing away into each other, such tactics can only have one issue.

What is to be the attitude of the Liberal party in relation to the Irish Land Purchase Bill? To judge from the reception accorded it by the two divisions of the Opposition, it is to be opposed on two diametrically opposite grounds. The Irish members are denouncing it because it is an Irish Landlords' Relief Bill, while the English members complain because it confers upon the Irish tenants privileges and bonuses for which the English and Scotch may ask in vain. Now, it is obvious that the Bill cannot at the same time be an "idiot Bill," providing for the oppression and plundering of the Irish tenant in order to fill the pockets of those bloated capitalists, the Irish landlords, and an almost incredible boon to the Irish tenant, which the British taxpayer, even of the most benevolent genus, would refuse to extend to him. Of two things, one. Either the Bill is a boon to the Irish tenant, or it is not. Let us at least make up our minds which it is and proceed against it accordingly.

Now the first fundamental proposition is surely this, that the British credit, or the credit of the general taxpayer, ought not to be invoked in order to break the fall in the value of any article to the seller. If the present rent of Irish land is not a fair rent, then it ought to be reduced. If it is, it ought to be paid. The first condition, therefore, of any purchase scheme is that before we begin to discuss any terms whatever, the fair rent of the holding shall be arrived at. The Government Bill proceeds on the opposite principle. It assumes that the State ought to intervene to procure at the same time more than the market price of his land for the landlord and less than a fair rent from the tenant. That is unsound altogether. The first thing to do is to fix the right rent without reference to purchase. It is entirely wrong to look to purchase as a convenient device for reducing rent without impoverishing the landlord. The second fundamental proposition is that, if the rent is fair, there is no reason why the State should intervene in order to reduce the rent of any individual or set of individuals any more than it should intervene to reduce the price of sugar or the price of coals. If the State intervenes, it should be for its own benefit—for the benefit, that is, of the whole community—not for the profit of the handful of land-grabbers and others who are at this moment in actual occupation of their holdings. This principle is equally set at nought by Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill. The only people whom it benefits are the lucky tenants who at the moment when the Bill passes happen to be in occupation of Irish land. The whole machine of Imperial credit will be employed in order to put money into their pockets. You and I and all the slumgullions of London are to pledge our credit in order that the well-to-do Irish tenant farmer may be converted into a landlord with right to rackrent any poor wretch to whom he may sublet his holding, may keep 20 per cent. of a fair rent in his pocket for the first five years and 44 per cent. of it for the next forty-four years, and at the end of forty-nine years receive his land rent-free, a freehold possession for ever. That will not do. It is not good enough for the Britisher. It is a long way too good for the Irish tenant.

The true line, therefore, for attack on the Purchase Bill is not that it is a Landlords' Relief Bill, but that it is a Landlords' Creation Bill: a bill for multiplying landlords at our expense. The danger of this line of attack is that the Irish peasant may, and probably will, resent the refusal to enrich him at the expense of the Imperial credit. It is so easy to spoil people. And when even Tories offer this gigantic bribe, how can Liberals refuse to do at least as much? But we think that it will be found that the British public, which is neither Liberal nor Tory, will not see the sense of lavishing this extraordinary donation upon the 600,000 individuals who happen to be squatted on Irish farms. That it is a bribe, and a tremendous bribe, no amount of denunciation can disguise. There are 500,000 holdings in Ireland, averaging an annual rent of £6. None of these will sell at more than ten or twelve years' purchase. To each of these men Mr. BALFOUR offers for the first five years 20 per cent. reduction; for the next forty-four years 60 per cent. reduction; at the end of forty-nine years, the land for nothing. Take these 500,000 holdings as £6 each, this gives us an annual rental, which we presume may be regarded as fair and just, fixed by Land Courts and the rest of it is £3,000,000. This is the sum the small tenants pay to-day, and which, but for this Bill, they will go on paying. Supposing that they all buy at ten years' purchase—which is not at all too low, many would only bring five, six, and seven years' purchase—how does this work out? This is Mr. BALFOUR'S bribe to the 500,000 small Irish tenants.

For 5 years 20 per cent. reduction, equal to £600,000 per ann. £3,000,000
For 44 years 60 per cent. reduction, equal to £1,800,000 per ann. £79,200,000

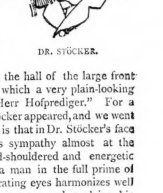
Reduction in annual payments in 49 years £82,200,000

And then at the end of the forty-nine years, as a still further gigantic bribe, he gives them the whole of their land for nothing. Taking it over the forty-nine years, the net effect of the change is this:—The 500,000 Irish tenants averaging six pounds rental will, if the law is not changed, pay £147,000,000 to their landlords. If the Bill passes they will pay only £64,800,000 to the State. To the small tenants this Bill is therefore a gift in reduced rent of over £80,000,000 in forty-nine years, and at the end of that time to console them for having had so heavy a reduction of rent, they get their land for nothing. This is too much. It is monstrous to endow any set of men with such largess at the expense of the taxpayer. We do not object to the use of the State credit; but if it is employed, the fee simple which is bought from the landlords must be transferred not to a new pack of still more greedy proprietors, but to the local community, so that the whole people may share in the value of the land.

THE COURT CHAPLAIN ON THE GERMAN JEWS.

An Interview with Dr. Stöcker at Berlin.

NEXT to the Emperor and his new Chancellor, the man on whom the interest of the German nation is centred at the present moment is Dr. Stöcker, Court Chaplain and member of the Prussian Diet. The so-called Judenhetze, which began twelve years ago, but was suppressed after the elections of 1881, has just been the subject of heated debates in the Diet, and Dr. Stöcker has once again used the whole power of his eloquence to warn the House against what seems to him one of the greatest and most imminent of dangers to the nation. Our representative at Berlin, who called on Dr. Stöcker shortly after the latter had returned from the sitting, writes as follows:


DR. STÖCKER.

Close to where the enormous scaffolding of the Reichstag rises high above the tree tops of the Tiergarten, Dr. Stöcker lives, in the quiet and aristocratic Hindertin Strasse. You pass through the hall of the large front house and enter a courtyard, at the right side of which a very plain-looking building is pointed out as the residence of the "Herr Hofprediger." For a moment I sat in a little ante-room, and then Dr. Stöcker appeared, and we went into the study of the preacher and politician. There is that in Dr. Stöcker's face and voice which demands attention and which wins sympathy almost at the first moment. Rather above medium height, broad-shouldered and energetic in all his movements, he makes the impression of a man in the full prime of life. The fearless, honest expression of his penetrating eyes harmonizes well with the simplicity and openness with which he expresses and explains his views. Still somewhat flushed after the stormy debates of the day, but collected and cheerful, as if, instead of being the best hated man at Berlin, he had come out of the struggle as the master of the situation, Dr. Stöcker sat down in the oak armchair in front of his desk. Books, papers, and manuscripts everywhere; but a bunch of flowers in a pretty vase somewhere near him; a few etchings of famous "old masters" against the wall; above his desk representations of Theologia and Justitia; and in the

OUR KITH AND KIN.

The New Era in the Transvaal.

The latest news from the Transvaal fulfils the anticipations expressed to our special correspondent by "a high judicial authority of the Republic," that it would not be long before the doors of the Volksraad would be opened to the English community. The reforms promised by President Kruger are as complete a revolution of the existing franchise law as his invitation to the Cape to come on with their railway to Johannesburg is a reversal of his past policy in that particular. The present voting qualification for the Raad is five years' residence in the Transvaal, complicated with various small conditions of registration, &c., the neglect of any one of which is sufficient to spoil the vote; while before you can be eligible for election to sit in the sacred chamber you must have been fifteen years possessed of the vote—that is, twenty altogether in the country, with additional conditions of age, property, and religion. The voting qualification is now to be reduced to two years, and the sitting qualification to four. Altogether, the meeting of the Volksraad in May is to be looked forward to for the fulfilment of some at least of the sensational prophecies recently made in these columns by one of Paul Kruger's Ministers.

Colonists on Strike.

The eight hours day is not as universal in the "Working Man's Paradise" as some people may suppose. The bakers of Sydney, it appears, like those of London, fare hardly in this matter, and they have been on strike for the eight hours day. Similar action was threatened on the part of the butchers. All that the butchers ask, however, is that their hours should be reduced to twelve, including an hour for dinner and an hour for tea. On Saturdays they are willing to work fifteen hours. The British butcher has, therefore, little to envy in the lot of his colonial brother.

The Influenza Oversea.

News comes that the influenza epidemic has broken out in Melbourne, New Zealand, and Zanzibar.

A Canadian "Labby."

The Dominion House of Commons seems to be blessed with the possession of a member whose oratorical style is a kind of mixture of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Cunninghame Graham, with a little of "Tim" Healy's airy grace thrown in. On March 5 the Premier was not in his place, and the Ministerial ranks were represented by Sir Hector Langevin, who moved the adjournment on the ground that four of his colleagues were disabled by indisposition. What was the nature of the epidemic which had thus played havoc with the Government he did not state. Thereupon Mr. Peter Mitchell took occasion to observe that "if the Government from sickness or general inability, or any other reason, felt themselves unable any longer to carry on the business of the country, let them resign. (Great laughter.) There were other men in the House like himself and others he could mention on the same side of the House who were quite willing and quite ready to take their places. (More laughter.) Of course the House knew very well the present Ministry were an incapable lot. There were two clever men in the Cabinet, and all the rest didn't amount to shucks. (Cries of "Name.") Two of them were sitting in their places opposite him. 'You pays your money and you takes your choice.'"

Mr. R. L. Stevenson and Samoa.

Asked on his arrival in Australia what he thought of the state of affairs in Samoa, Robert Louis Stevenson replied:—"There can never be a king in Samoa as the word is understood in Europe. The King can only be the head chief. He can advise and if necessary bring pressure to bear, but he cannot really rule. Malietoa who has been elected King, does not possess supreme power, and has only control over two-thirds of the island. I trust that in the course of time the affairs of Samoa will become settled, and in any case I mean to establish my home there." Query: Why not make Mr. Stevenson British Consul, or something of that sort, in Samoa? America has conferred such official posts on her distinguished men of letters—witness J. Lothrop Motley, J. Russell Lowell, Bret Harte, &c.

General Boulanger in Brisbane Gaol.

Some of the convicts who so frequently escape from the French penal settlement of New Caledonia and cross over to Australia are funny fellows in their way. One of them was recently unfortunate enough to strike a somewhat remote part of the coast, but after knocking about the strange country for a day or two he came upon a squatter's station, and politely introduced himself as General Boulanger making a tour of the colonies. He was hospitably entertained, and he successfully repeated the imposture at several other squatters' stations. At last he reached Rockhampton, the metropolis of Central Queensland, and there, in a town with three daily papers in constant cable communication with Europe, he was idiot enough to persist in his impersonation of the hero of the black charger. It is to my satisfaction to our lively neighbours across the Channel, they can be confidently assured that General Boulanger is now safely housed in Brisbane Gaol

corner, where the shadows of evening were already gathering, stood a gleaming white marble cross; below it a small framed German text, "As thy days, so shall thy strength be." As I looked round the room, where evidently the hand of a refined woman had been at work, putting in a hundred embellishing touches, it seemed as if this were indeed an ideal harbour of rest for the theologian and orator and politician.

"I know very well," said Dr. Stöcker, "that I am represented as the hater and persecutor of the Jews, and that just now, while the school debate has been on, my opponents have once again done everything they could to revile me. But that does not alter my views in the slightest, and whenever I feel that I ought to speak I shall give my opinion on this subject of the Jews in Germany.

"Judenhetze they call it. It is nothing of the kind; it is only a protest against the harm that is done by the Jews to my country and to my people. Shall I, a servant of God, and a representative of the nation, be silent when I see and hear and know what endless mischief is being done in the whole country, and especially at Berlin, by the Jewish element which has all the money, and therefore all the power, in its hands? You in England cannot realize what harm is being done, because there are more Jews in Berlin alone than there are in the whole of England.

"I had known it for years when, twelve years ago, I first got up in Parliament and pointed to the evil. But because I saw what was coming, because I warned the public against the dangers into which they were running was I therefore a Jew-hater, an enemy of the race? Far from it. I have not even that physical antipathy against the Jews which is felt by so many people, and the Old Testament is as dear to me as the New.

"Nor do I hate them, as has been said, because they are rich. It is not their wealth to which I object, but to the way in which they accumulate and in which they spend it. Surely it must be evident to all seeing men that it is not by fair means that the Jews acquire their great wealth. In the country they cheat as tradespeople, and in the town they grow rich by their money transactions, which are anything but honest. Then, when they have accumulated their riches, what use do they make of them? They buy the press—for is not nearly the whole of our daily press in their hands?—and influence it according to their ideas; they buy the theatres, the places of amusement, and they get trade into their hands; and I say it again, what I have often said before, that commercially, socially, politically, and morally they lead the country to ruin.

"Here is an instance of what is done in trade. A Berlin firm of manufacturers of ladies' and children's coats is in the hands of two Jews, and one of the heads of this wealthy business-house told the manager not long ago that he *must* keep the wages of the women and girls as low as possible. If they could not live by their earnings they could easily earn more by going into the streets. You can say this on my authority; I have the name of the firm, and I can vouch for every word."

"But, Dr. Stöcker, are not men like these rather the exception than the rule?"—"No, they are not; they are the majority, without a doubt. There are individual men among the Jews who are as high-minded and as honest as you may wish for, but it is these who are the exception, and the others are the rule. Christianity in Germany is at a low ebb just now; new life, new love, new faith, and new charity ought to be infused into the nation. Instead of this the press, which is as the daily bread to the masses, holds up to ridicule and contempt all that is holiest and dearest to us in our religion. And why? Because the Jews have bought the press, and it suits them to do so. Shall I tell you what one of their widely read papers said after the general synod had been held in the Reichstag, where the representatives of 20,000 Protestants had been gathered? It remarked that the place ought to be disinfected after the meeting was over. The remark in itself was nothing, but this way of sneering at our Christian religion does infinite harm.

"What object could I have in persecuting the Jews? It is only when I see what a fearful danger we are running as a Christian nation that I oppose them. As long as they were our guests, and were content to be our guests, I had nothing to say against them; but they have defiled our sanctums; they have soiled and dragged into the mire what we hold highest; and when a guest turns round on his host and acts as the master of the house you show him the door, and treat him according to his deserts."

"Then, is it an authenticated fact that they are becoming the rulers of the people?"—"It is indeed, and in some places it is even worse than here at Berlin. For instance, I have a friend in Silesia, a land-owner. He is an old man and wishes to make his will. Now, the only judge in the place where he lives is a Jew, and the only two solicitors are Jews also. Is it right that in a Christian country a man who is perhaps ill and near his end, should have as legal advisers two men whose religion is entirely opposed to his own? In such cases we want Christian men at our bedside who advise us for good, and who do not belong to a race that is known all over the world for its greed for money."

"But tell me, Dr. Stöcker, why are you so very strongly opposed to having Jewish children educated in the same schools as the children of Protestant parents?"—"As long as the Jewish children are in the minority I have no objection whatever to their being educated together with other children. But when it comes to this, that two-thirds, three-fourths, or even nine-tenths of the pupils are Jews I object for this reason, that it is quite impossible for a master or mistress to teach on those principles which, if taught wisely and well, are the foundation-stones of our national well-being. How can the religion of the Cross be taught in a school where there are, let us say, twelve Jewish children and five Protestants? And yet, if we would foster true patriotism in our children we must teach them true religion in our schools. Secularism won't do—we want something besides; and religion—Christian religion—must be the power which keeps Germany great and good.

"It is not because I hate the Jews that I oppose them, but because I love my country and my nation, and because I see too much of the inner workings of things to be able to close my eyes to the fearful danger, which, if not stopped, will lead us on to certain ruin."

"My autograph?" Dr. Stöcker asked as we stood and looked at the last number of his *Kirchenzeitung*. "Yes; you can have it, with pleasure. It is very English to ask for it. I will write it, together with my motto, on the back of my photograph, if you will allow me to give you that as a little souvenir." The politician and zealous theologian had suddenly turned into the most amiable gentleman, as with a pleasant smile he repeated "So very English;" but in a moment the cautious diplomatist predominated as the conversation turned to the Chancellor crisis. "Who knows," said Dr. Stöcker, "what the future may bring? This is the era of great evolutions. Henceforth we shall have to reckon with different factors. Now that Bismarck has left the helm the ship of State will have to be steered with extreme care. In his home politics I have often been unable to follow him, but he was a mighty man, and his retirement is a great and serious loss."

Then we shook hands and parted, and as I read the inscription in pointed German characters at the back of my photograph the motto seemed peculiarly appropriate for the man who has fought so often and so fearlessly against an overwhelming majority. The following is the translation of the inscription:—"A single man, with God, is the majority. A. Stöcker, on the birthday of Emperor William I., 1890."

"RECKLESS BILL-BLOCKING."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I will not emulate the cultured urbanity of Mr. Richard Kelly, M.P., but will frankly express my regret that his correction of Sir John Lubbock did not reach my ear in the gallery the other evening, with the result that I laid to his door a responsibility that really lies at the door of the member for Dulwich. Perhaps I may be allowed to say in defence that the fault was pretty equally divided between Mr. Kelly's articulation and my hearing capacity, and that if I am "absolutely deaf"—as Mr. Kelly so delicately suggests—Mr. Kelly is not absolutely lucid of speech. I was also probably misled, like Sir John Lubbock, by memories of Mr. Kelly's chief claim to fame—his opposition to the "Children's Charter" during last Session.

I write this letter on the assumption that Mr. Kelly, who is such a martinet of accuracy, means by "Outsider," your faithful

House of Commons, March 26. OBSERVER.

A WHOLESOME FAMILY BEVERAGE.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of spirit, and supplies a delicious drink in water, assisting digestion, cooling and purifying the blood. Recommended by the Lancet. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL, and obtain the Genuine Article.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The result of the Ayr election is at once very good and rather bad—very good, if we compare it with 1886; rather bad, if we compare it with 1888. There are indeed local circumstances which quite sufficiently explain the difference between 1888 and 1890, but into these painful circumstances it would be uncharitable to inquire. The fact, however, remains—and the Unionists are entirely welcome to all the comfort they can find in it—that, whereas in 1888 we were in a majority of 53, they are now in a majority of 130.

But far more important than this trifling change of 183 since 1888 is the enormous change since 1886. Here are the figures of the four elections for purposes of comparison:—

	1885	1886	1888	1890
Liberal	2,460	1,408	2,321	2,480
Conservative or Unionist ...	2,118	2,673	2,268	2,610
Majority	(L) 342	(C) 1,175	(L) 53	(C) 130

We did in 1890 not quite "as in 1885," but nearly so; whilst, as compared with 1886, the Unionists did worse by 63, and we did better by 982. The net result, therefore, of four years' discussion of the Home Rule question has, in the case of the Ayr Burghs, been to improve the Gladstonian position by 1,045. A result, says the *Standard*, which "finally disposes of the science of political meteorology." The *Standard* writes for "the stupid party."

"The best thing Lord Salisbury could do," said his supporter, Lord Brabourne, yesterday, "was to withdraw the Tithes Bill and to make inquiry as to where the suffering really is." Nor did Lord Brabourne leave it at all in doubt as to what in his opinion the result of such inquiry would be. The Government regards the tithes question as a Church grievance, and brings in accordingly a Tithe-recovery-made-easy Bill. But in Lord Brabourne's view, the question is an agricultural grievance, and requires therefore revaluation and readjustment; whilst as for the Church, "if the people of England wished to maintain an Established Church they would not grudge the payment, and if they grudged the payment they did not wish to maintain the Established Church." Lord Brabourne's speech is not of very happy augury for the fate of the bill, the discussion of which begins to-night.

The enthusiastic demonstrations yesterday in Prince Bismarck's honour do credit to the Berliners. For a time it had seemed as if they had abandoned the falling star, and meant to let the Great Chancellor depart unnoticed. Had they done so they would have acted, as has been acutely pointed out, strictly on the principle of Prince Bismarck himself, who has taught his countrymen that might is right, and that success is honour. It is pleasant to notice that the lesson has not been so faithfully learnt as to exclude a Bismarck demonstration on the occasion of the Bismarck fall..

Is it fanciful to detect in the text of the Pope's letter on the Labour Conference a shade of disappointment, such as might naturally be cast by the consciousness of an opportunity neglected? The Kaiser seized an occasion which the Pope allowed to pass and made himself the centre round which the social aspirations of the workers on the Continent should gather. The Pope compliments the Kaiser, and reads him an amiable sermon. Such questions as are being discussed at Berlin can only be settled, says the Pope, with "the concurrence of religion,' and can best be settled by the "benevolent assistance of the Church." Why, then, did not the Church take the lead?

There is probably not another legislative body in the world that has so little control over its own proceedings as the British House of Commons. Under the rules of the House with regard to business taken after twelve o'clock it is possible for one member to prevent the passage of measures on which all the remaining 669 members may be agreed. By the indirect working of the same rule it is possible for two or three members to get rid of bills which they dislike by the more protracted process of talking them out. Yesterday a single member, Mr. John O'Connor, occupied the time of the House for nearly two hours by a speech which was obviously intended to waste time and thus bring the bill he was opposing within the operation of the half-past five rule. This object was defeated by the application at the last moment of the closure; but two hours of the session had been absolutely and irretrievably wasted. Probably the best solution would be to submit all private members' bills to Select Committees, as is done in the French Chamber of Deputies, and reduce the number of stages before the whole House.

The most interesting bit in Mr. Gladstone's speech at Guy's Hospital (where he was first a governor in 1833) was the little anecdote which he told about an experiment of his own in curative herbalism. It was, he remarked, of the simplest character—so simple and slight as to be almost contemptible. "I have been devoted," continued the Grand Old Woodman, "as is well-known, to the pursuit of woodcutting;" and one day he cut his finger. "In searching about me I found that I had no handkerchief available, and as I wanted to stanch the blood which was flowing, I got a leaf and put it on my little wound. It was not the result of botanical knowledge; it was a strictly empirical proceeding." Sequel, the cut healed in just half the time that it would have done under the prophylactic of a bit of rag. Therefore, says Mr. Gladstone, let young Sawbones start by learning botany. The suggestion raises a pleasing fancy of the medical students of Guy's taking a train out of town now and then to cull simples. What say the Cambridge authorities, who have just abolished the "Botany Special" from which the ingenuous passman might have acquired a similar equipment against all the finger-cuts of after-life?

No less happy was Lord Rosebery (why do not some of our notoriously awkward squad of after-dinner and foundation-stone orators apply to him for private tuition in the graceful art?) in opening the Battersea Free Library. He had been in libraries sumptuous and encyclopædic, said Lord Rosebery, where he had missed one thing—that tribute of usefulness, "the thumb-mark of the artisan." It was a felicitous text for the discourse. But is it quite wise in addressing a practical audience of working men (for the British working man takes everything in good faith) to pin one's self to such an equivocal sign-manual of popular favour as the dirty dog's-ear? At many free libraries there is a rule that the librarian shall see that anyone applying for a book has clean hands.

The Government did their best yesterday afternoon to discount their victory at Ayr. A Scotch bill was before the House of Commons, supported by the enormous majority of Scotch members, including even the Hon. Arthur Elliot. It sought to relieve a grievance which presses with special hardship on Scotch candidates for Parliament, who are, as a rule, poorer than English candidates. But the Government opposed it in the interests of the rich man, and, with the aid of English Conservatives, defeated the measure by a narrow majority. This is only another illustration of how the present Government understands the word Unionism. To them the parliamentary union of the three kingdoms means that a Conservative majority in England should retain the power of suppressing the Liberal aspirations of Scotland and Ireland. It is not a question of the security of the Empire; it is a question of the security of the rich man's privileges. Home Rule is refused to Ireland lest the Irish landlords should suffer. The wishes of Scotland, with regard to the expenses of Scotch elections, are disregarded lest labour candidates should get into Parliament.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons, to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

*"SARDINIA AND THE SARDES."**

GOOD fortune has again attended Mr. Edwardes in his selection of a picturesque and untrodden touring ground. Sardinia is to most men an unknown island, even if it should not merit the Italian account of being a country of barbarians. With the aid of Mr. Edwardes, who is equally at home in history, adventure, and description, Sardinia can now be ideally, if not actually, visited, though we fancy that he will not draw after him Cook's pilgrims or the comic artist. Reaching Cagliari, Mr. Edwardes travelled about to Sarrabus, Chirra, Ballao, Nurri, Aritzo, Iglesias, Calasetta, and Sassari by many methods of conveyance, and in company with curious people. He inspected the churches and nuraghes; he climbed the Barbargia mountains, where the brigands used to have things their own way, and there is a good deal of mining; he had some vivid experiences in Sarde "interiors;" and he has much to say about *festa* costumes, gaiety, and popular superstitions. Sardinia is a wild country, with incredible luxuriance in the valleys, magnificent cork trees, good vines, and a sort of half Moorish people. The island has a railway, fantastic rivers, convict settlements, a large number of clergy, a good many antiquities, a tunny fishery of a profitable kind, and a peculiar fever of its own called the *intemperie*, about which Carboni, a Sarde poet, has written a poem. Influenza patients may be interested in the *intemperie*, "since it is commonly held to include such evils as dyspepsia, rheumatism, dysentery, and congestions." The remedies are as various as for *la grippe*. Each commune in Sardinia has a doctor, paid £100 a year out of the rates, but the Sardes "accept the doctor much as we receive the tax-collector," and rely more upon charms, local saints, and their native wine. The Sardes drink freely, and Mr. Edwardes tells us why. "Their wines yield them such rich, generous liquor, and so much of it, and the rest of the world is mainly so willing to neglect their offer of the surplus of their cellars, that, in justice to themselves, and out of gratitude to Nature, they are bound to drink perhaps more than they would if Sarde wines were advertised daily in the *Times*. Burgundy does not manufacture better wine than Ogliastra (of which Sarrabus is a part) grows. And this noble, slighted beverage is worth less than a shilling the gallon in the public market!" The *festa* records show that the Sardes can eat as much as they drink. The mountaineers are religious, in a way, and their "religious Derby Day" is duly observed, no matter what happens. Mr. Edwardes has supplied many curious details respecting the customs and the "idols" of the churches, as well as of the antiquity hunters and sellers of S. Antioco. Indeed, his details are all as picturesque as are the Sardes themselves. It is possible, however, that some readers may say that the dry history in the book somewhat neutralizes the sparkling narrative, and that about nuraghes and "sardonic laughter" the writer should have been more decisive. But, nevertheless, the book is bright, fresh, and entertaining.

* "Sardinia and the Sardes." By Charles Edwardes. (R. Bentley and Son.)

THE LIVERPOOL DOCK STRIKE

A CHAT WITH TOM MANN.

THE strike at the Liverpool Docks continues, both parties having settled down to a trial of strength. The men have, under the advice of their leaders, made various concessions, including their readiness to work with non-union men, but the shipowners will accept nothing but unconditional surrender. The latter will not even agree to the arbitration of independent parties. The men are apparently most restive under the daily importations of outside labour, whereby their chances of future employment are lessened, but there are no signs that they mean to break away from their leaders. Absolute want is the enemy most to be feared, and according to the newspaper accounts the men are at their last gasp. Mr. Tom Mann, of the London Dockers' Union, who has just returned from a week's work at Liverpool, however, puts a different complexion upon the situation. In his opinion the men will win. The following are the notes of a conversation which a representative had with him:—

"Give way? Certainly not! The result of the strike will be this—that the men will get what they want. Mr. Samuelson, who is acting in Liverpool the part so well played by Mr. Henry Lafone at the London Docks strike, has assured me that the employers are even now only awaiting an opportunity of climbing down respectably. And I believe that that is so.

"Why? Because there are seven and a half miles of docks in Liverpool filled with ships waiting to be cleared. Because the Atlantic liners and ocean-going steamers are delayed days and days beyond their time by the strike. Because they can't get the work done without giving in.

"Do I think the masters will give in? Certainly. The union on its part has acted gracefully by giving way upon the question of union men working with blacklegs, and that of course paves the way to a certain extent for an amicable settlement.

"There is a remarkable difference between the Liverpool strike and the great dock strike of London. The Liverpool dockers are much better off, and consequently they don't appeal so much to public sympathy. They have no strike pay, nor do they require it. They can get what food they want on 'tick' at the shops, for they are comparatively well off, and it is no uncommon thing for a docker to earn £3 a week regularly. They have had, of course, several offers of help from other unions, but they have refused all up to now. We offered to send them money from here, but they replied that when they wanted it they would ask for it.

"There have been no public subscriptions. Public opinion in Liverpool, at any rate, is as flat as ditch-water. Apart from the dockers themselves, nobody mentions the strike. Yes, the press has been very fair: once or twice they started rumours around that the strike had collapsed, but when Cuninghame Graham and I called upon them they apologized, and promised not to do it again.

"To be accurate, this is not a strike, as the public seem to think, but a lock-out, sprung upon the men by the employers in order to forestall their demands. The men are simply resisting the encroachments of the employers. The National Dock Labourers' Union, which is a totally distinct body from the London Dockers' Union, commenced organizing in Liverpool some six months ago. After a short time the union made demands for a number of concessions upon minor points. The employers, fearing the growing power of the men, granted these demands; but, in order that they might in future be in a better position to resist the union, formed an Employers' Labour Association. Then, on March 1, they issued a manifesto stating the terms upon which men would be employed at the docks on and after March 3. One of these conditions was that ten hours should constitute a night's work. The men were at this time engaged in drawing up local union rules, which, however, had not then been sent to the employers. The rules included a demand for a nine hours' 'spell,' the men contending that night work should begin at 6 P.M. and end at 4 A.M., with one hour for meals. Besides a nine-hours day or night, they want double pay for overtime, and they want a regular meal hour. The demand for the latter can be readily conceded; and it simply means that, instead of eating at all sorts of hours, and fasting for equally irregular periods, they are to have some special time set apart for meals. With regard to overtime, I wish it were abolished altogether."

IN THE SALE ROOMS.

GAINSBOROUGH'S CAMERA—BOOKS—BICYCLES—POINT D'ALENÇON.

Christies are selling to-day the collection of porcelain brought together by Mr. George Hart, of Amsterdam. Among the old Nankin blue there are some fine ginger jars and bowls, decorated with the much sought after hawthorn egg-shell, and in the European section there are specimens of Sèvres, Dresden, and Hochst; there are some pieces of delft and faience ware, good specimens. There are also a beautiful Louis XV. fan, of mother-o'-pearl, elaborately carved and pierced with numerous figures sacrificing to Cupid, and with cupids, busts, and emblems, the mount painted with figures, cupids, birds, and flowers, and a lace dress (formerly the property of Queen Hortense) of fine point d'Alençon, consisting of skirt, bodice, and two sleeves.

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At Sotheby's, Wellington-street, books are being sold to-day, Friday, and Saturday. The most interesting portion consists of some first editions of Tennyson, Browning, Keats, Dickens, and Thackeray. Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, Leicester-square, are busy with the same object. The catalogue is a varied one, extending over to-day, Friday, and Monday. The fine books include an original set of Hogarth's works (Boydell, 1790), and a copy of the Holbein's "Portraits" (1792). There is a collection of 132 Indian drawings of Hindoo mythology; a copy of the Bishops' Bible (1616), and of Cromwell's, or "The Great" Bible, but both are slightly defective copies.

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For those who would run on wheels, Messrs. Debenham and Storr, Kingstreet, Covent-garden, are to-day offering for sale some forty bicycles and tricycles. The list includes Safety, Humber, Gripper, Howe, and Rudge machines. The sale comes at a most opportune time for the Easter tourist.

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Some three hundred of Mr. James Webb's studies, drawings, and pictures are to be sold in Robinson and Fisher's rooms (21, Old Bond-street) to-day and to-morrow, with some other pictures of note. Mr. James Webb is cosmopolitan in his sketching grounds. He is at home either by sea or on the land. Como, Honfleur, Shoreham, Dordt, Scheveningen, Paris, Almeria, Hastings, the Medway, Snowdon, Hampstead Heath, Dorking, the Bass Rock, Naples, the Moselle, Tottenham, and the Goodwins are but a few of the picturesque spots which he has drawn inspiration from.

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Friday at Christie's is given up to water-colours. Interesting rather than fine specimens make up the list. There are four works by Duncan, a like number by Sir John Gilbert, "The Interior of St. Mark's," by Miss Clara Montalba, a Müller, some good specimens by the Duffields, a Pinwell, a couple of studies by Mr. Weedon, and some interesting work by Mr. S. Read.

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Saturday, except for one item, will not be a gala day at Christie's. But somebody will buy—not an American, it must be hoped, but the South Kensington Museum—Gainsborough's camera, that odd, coffin-shaped, peep-show box into which he dropped the beautiful landscapes that he painted on glass, to be viewed by candle-light through the bull's-eye. It is known that from these transparencies—there are twelve of them, landscapes and seascapes—Gainsborough drew the inspiration for some of his finest works. The peep-show was a delight and a help to him, and gave his friends endless gratification. The pedigree of the apparatus is complete. When last knocked down at Christie's more than half a century ago it fetched upwards of £1,200. Since those days Gainsborough has trebled in the market, and it will be odd if these transparencies, unique specimens of his craft, do not to-day bring their weight in gold. In the same sale there will come under the hammer Sir Frederick Leighton's "Paolo," John Linnell's "Haymaking and Mowing in Derbyshire," three or four fine Müllers, some good Starkes, a couple of Cromes, a Troyon, an interesting Gainsborough, Lady Hamilton as "Sensibility" (by Romney), and some other portraits, brilliant in their way, by the same hand.

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In the same rooms on Monday Messrs. Christie sell a collection of drawings and pictures by some of the masters of sport such as Rowlandson, Alken, Ward, Sartorius, Herring, H. Hall, and Seymour; and on Tuesday a collection of modern pictures and watercolour drawings.

The Ladies' Corner.

A VISIT TO SOME WOMEN BARBERS

Women barbers have come to pass already. In the basement of 65, Chancery-lane, a neat little saloon has just been fitted up and opened for shaving and hair-cutting, and the assistants are three nicely-dressed, neat-figured young women who travel all day with scissors or the razor over the skulls and faces of male customers. They do it very skilfully, too, from what I saw (writes a *Pall Mall* reporter). Not being blessed with a beard myself, I could not have a practical test; but one day this week the three young women "barbered" fifty-seven men, and the place has only been opened for a few days. The girls are dressed in black, with white large-bibbed aprons, finished off with little bows of ribbon, and they wear large white cuffs and Eton collars. I was curious to learn where the girls got their experience, for they seemed extremely deft. The proprietor of the saloon is a shrewd, middle-aged man, and from what he said he seemed a man of resource. Having got the idea, he advertised in a daily paper for several respectable young women, willing to learn a business that would bring them in from 17*s.* to a guinea a week.

"I was inundated with applications," he said. "There were 103 replies. I interviewed fifty, and out of those selected the three I now employ. Some of the applicants were quite indignant at the idea. One young woman wrote to say she could not come, because her mother wouldn't hear of her being a barber. I saw the mother, and though she admitted that she would allow her daughter to be a barmaid she couldn't see the morality of her getting her living as a barber.

"However, I got the girls together and hired a set of second-hand tackle and a place off Red Lion-street, and announced that men and boys could be shaved and have their hair cut for nothing. We got so many that we had to bar the crowd out. For a month the girls practised; I hired a German to teach them how to hold the razor, and they got plenty of practice. Before we started I pointed out to them that they were going to embark on a rather novel enterprise, and it lay with themselves to maintain their dignity as women. And I think I can say with safety that, although these are working girls, they are all ladies in mind."

It was quite refreshing to hear an employer of labour talk of his employés otherwise than as money-making machines. The girls seem to get on very well with their employer. The proprietor neglected to prepare the agreement by which the girls were bound to serve him for a year; but, though one of the girls was offered 30*s.* a week by a rival barber, they refused to leave the "Don"—that is the name of the saloon.

I asked whether men were not sometimes taken aback when they entered to find only women to shave them. "Yes, we have had a few hesitate and go out again. The other day an old gentleman from the country with some friends came in, but when he saw the girls he said dubiously, 'I'm not going to let these lasses shave me. I don't want my throat cut before I go home to-night.' However, his friends were shaved, he looking on; and later on in the day the old gentleman came in again and was shaved too."

"But where did you get the idea of women barbers from?"—"I have travelled a good deal, and at San Francisco and Malta I was shaved by women, and found that they handled one far more delicately than men. Their touch is lighter; they don't scrape or pull a man's face about roughly, like men. Their wrists are more supple."

I asked one of the girls who had just finished shaving a customer how she liked the business. "Very well, indeed; and the men we shave say we have a very light hand. I was nervous at first in learning; the men we practised on had very rough beards. But one soon acquired a firm hand. I like shaving better than hair-cutting. It's so much easier. We have to know all the styles of trimming beards, of course."

The girls seem to really take an interest in their work. The pay is not bad, and the hours—from half-past eight till six—are not heavy. Of course there is nobody in Chancery-lane after that hour. The proprietor told me that if this saloon is successful he intends opening others in various parts of London. The girls have a little kitchen all to themselves, where they brew their tea and coffee and make themselves generally cosy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CREWE PARRICIDE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have just read Mr. Grant Allen's letter in your columns about the Crewe homicide: as I entirely agree with it, and the matter seems to me so important, I think it my duty to state this, and shall be obliged if you will kindly print this note.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, WILLIAM MORRIS.

Kelmscott House, Upper-mall, Hammersmith, March 26.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is a remarkable fact that, although the crime of which Richard and George Davies have been convicted is regarded by a consensus of humanity at large as perhaps the most atrocious that a person can commit, the consensus of public opinion in all parts of England is clearly to the effect that if the prisoners are hanged a cruel miscarriage of justice will occur. The statement sounds like a paradox, and yet it is strictly true. How is this to be explained? The prisoners seem to have lived in an atmosphere of blows and curses from their infancy. The man who had conferred the unasked and very questionable boon of existence upon them was, from the first, their most malignant enemy. He made them work without wages, he starved the whole family while living himself on the fat of the land, he tried to murder his wife, once by shooting her and once by burning her in her bed; he turned the house they lived in into a perfect hell. Again I ask, what claim had this human devil upon the love, the gratitude, the reverence of his victims? What claim had he even upon their forbearance? Let us try and clear our minds of cant. I affirm that the sacrifice of so detestable a tyrant was, at any rate, not a greater crime than the prolonged course of brutality which brought it about. I will go even further, and say that I see in it something of the retributive justice of Heaven. Crime though the father's slaughter was, both morally and legally, it was a crime only in the sense in which that word can be applied to the sacrifice of Clytemnestra by Orestes.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, FREDERIC H. BALFOUR.

9, *Keppel-street, March* 24.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your leading article of Saturday last you state, "A week ago two poachers were hanged for the murder of a gamekeeper, and not a voice was raised in their defence." This is not true. Many voices were raised in favour of a reprieve, but they failed to obtain a hearing in the London press and were not strong enough to overcome the scruples of the Home Secretary altogether, although they succeeded in saving one life—the least deserving probably. Directly sentence of death had been passed upon the two Boswells and Alfred Hill, the vicar of Evesham (the Rev. R. Straffer)—whose efforts in this matter are highly appreciated in the neighbourhood—began a movement for reprieve. He had strong justification for so doing. Eleven of the twelve jurymen who tried the case were for some time in favour of a verdict of manslaughter, but the twelfth held out, and after the jury had gone back to court and received very plain directions from the judge all agreed to a verdict of wilful murder, but coupled with it, evidently as a sort of compromise, a strong recommendation to mercy, on the ground—as the foreman has since publicly stated—that there was no apparent premeditation. Over three thousand persons signed the memorial at Evesham, Worcester, and other places, and Birmingham, somewhat late in the day, sent up a strong petition for mercy. The Home Secretary postponed his decision until the afternoon of the day before that fixed for the execution, and then announced that Hill would be reprieved and the Boswells hanged. The news was received at first with blank incredulity, for Hill was believed by the local public—and the opinion was shared by the jury, as the foreman again has testified—to be the most guilty of the three. But the exhibition of the telegram from the Home Office in the *Journal* office window put the matter beyond doubt. The two Boswells were hanged at eight o'clock the next morning. Had a few hours more intervened between Mr. Matthews's decision and the time appointed for execution, the storm of indignation would have risen to such a height in the district that national attention would have been directed to it and the result probably have been different. I do not believe that capital punishment carried out as it has been in this case effects the purpose for which it is decreed. The prevailing public feeling in the matter is one of disgust at a weak and unjust compromise, and in this the solemn lesson intended by the law runs a great risk of being lost sight of.—Yours obediently,

S. G. W.

Evesham, March 24.

DE QUINCEY, PROFESSOR MASSON, AND PHYSIOLOGY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—De Quincey, usually so precise and correct in his expressions and style, is credited with a ludicrous error in the new edition of his works just fresh from the press of Messrs. A. and C. Black. I will transcribe a passage from the essay on Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Here it is, ingenuous and unblushing:—

In spite of the water which he continued drinking through the whole course of his lecture, he often seemed to labour under *an almost paralytic inability to raise the upper jaw from the lower.*

"Paralytic inability" indeed! How hard a fate for poor Coleridge—precluded, by his opium-eating indiscretions, from performing, with ease and comfort, a feat eminently calculated to induce lock-jaw from the mere effort to accomplish it! But that he wrestled with his incipient paralysis, and actually did carry out the act with impunity, is the natural inference to be deduced from De Quincey's words—if we take them literally. The humour of such an error does not affect the fact that it should never have been made. If the fault was originally De Quincey's, it seems strange that Professor Masson should have perpetuated it; especially when we bear in mind his anxiety that De Quincey should be considered as a purist, and the carefulness with which he notes one or two unimportant errors as isolated instances of flaws in a work otherwise unblemished.—Yours obediently,

Paddington-green, W. March 21. B. MIDDLETON BATCHELOR.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

FERGUSON, RICHARD S., M.A. "A History of Cumberland." (Elliot Stock.)
[A volume of the "Popular County Histories" series. Cloth. Pp. 312.]

HARRIS, D. G. "Essays in Verse." (Horace Cox.)
[Cloth. Pp. viii., 200.]

HARRISON, CARTER. "Dollis Brooke." (Remington and Co.)
[A novel in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 301.]

JULIEN, F. "Practical Lessons in Elementary French Composition." (Librairie Hachette et Cie.)
[Cloth. Pp. xii., 218.]

LOWE, CHARLES, M.A. "Prince Bismarck: an Historical Biography." (Cassell and Co.)
[A popular edition in two volumes—(1) from Waterloo to Versailles; (2) the German Empire. A most timely re-issue.]

"NEMO." "WHAT IS TRUTH?" (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
[Described in a sub-title as "a consideration of the doubts as to the efficacy of prayer raised by evolutionists, materialists, and others." Cloth. Pp. viii., 265.]

WALFORD, EDWARD, M.A. "The Shilling Peerage for 1890." "The Shilling Baronetage for 1890," and "The Shilling Knightage for 1890." (Chatto and Windus.)
[Three excellent little books of reference.]

WILLARD, FRANCES E. "Glimpses of Fifty Years." (Chicago: Women's Temperance Publishing Association.)
[An autobiography written by order of the N.W.C.T.U., with introduction by Hannah Whitell Smith. Cloth. Pp. 698, numerous portraits and illustrations.]

We have also received the following books:—"John Orlebar, Clk.," second edition (Cassell); "Pirated Poems" (Howe and Co.); "English Babes and Irish Bullies" (Kennett, Towerzey, and Co.); "Where to Insure" (Simpkin); "The Sunday A B C" (Roper and Drowley); and "Bacon's New Large Scale Map of South Africa."

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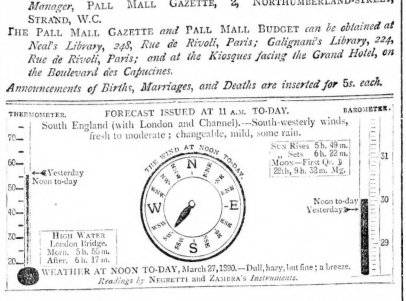

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 27, 1890.—Dull, hazy, but fine; a breeze.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

FOURTH EDITION.

MASS MEETINGS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

DELEGATES TO BE SENT TO LONDON.

PROPOSED APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

An immense demonstration and mass meeting of colonists took place at St. John's yesterday in connection with the Fisheries Question. Resolutions were unanimously passed, indignantly protesting against the *modus vivendi* recently arrived at on the subject between France and England. The meeting authorized memorials to be drawn up to the Queen and the Imperial Parliament demanding the extinction of French claims in the island, and appointed delegates to urge in London the importance of the present crisis.

A Central News telegram from New Yorksays :—Mass meetings have also been held at Harbour Grace, Little Bay, Burin, and elsewhere in the colony, at all of which bitter protests were made against the action of the Home Government. At the St. John's meeting the stars and stripes were displayed, and the speakers advocated a direct appeal for aid to the United States should England continue to refuse protection (as they regard it) to the colonists. At the above meetings a committee was appointed to watch the interest of the lobster fishers, and to take any action that might seem desirable.

THE OLPHERT EVICTIONS.—PAINFUL SCENES.

THE ARMY SURGEON INTERFERES.

A MAN OF NINETY-EIGHT CARRIED OUT.

The Falcarragh correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* describes painful scenes at the evictions on the Olphert estate yesterday. In one house the tenant, a widow, had died that morning ; in another a mother and daughter were lying ill upon the earthen floor, and Dr. Allen, the army surgeon accompanying the troops, refused to sanction the removal. On Father McFadden's application the army surgeon also intervened in the case of another helpless old tenant. At one place a man ninety-eight years of age was carried out in a chair, and at another house Dr. Allen refused to certify that a dying child was fit to be removed, and the eviction had to be abandoned. In all twenty evictions were carried out. The land in the district is bleak and sterile, and the habitations 10 ft. by 6, and about 5 ft. in height, containing only one room. The correspondent states that he is in a position to say positively that the Government were averse to granting force to carry out the evictions.

THIS MORNING'S WORK.

A Falcarragh correspondent, telegraphing this morning, says :—The evictions were resumed shortly after daybreak this morning. The evictions took place in the miserable district of Glasserchoo, where the holdings are extremely small, and the tenants living in abject poverty. There was a large display of police and military, and the inhuman work was marked by many painful and exciting incidents. Father MacFadden and Father Boyle were present, and twenty-five families in all were turned out of their homes. In one case the tenant whom it was intended to evict was found dead. The work of extermination was carried out by a band of emergency men, who were protected and supported by the forces of the Crown. Orders were again issued that all persons, including pressmen, should be kept beyond the military cordon.

MDME. PATTI'S RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

Adelina Patti's reception last night in "Semiramide" was, says Dalziel, one of the most wonderful ovations ever seen in New York. The enormous Opera House was crowded to absolute inconvenience. When Patti repeated the aria, "Dolce Pensiero," the stage was littered with bouquets and devices, such as lyres, harps, boats, crowns, and doves, in rare exotics and costly roses. For some minutes the stage hands were occupied in removing the flowers before the opera could be continued.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.

A Dalziel telegram from Woodstock, Ontario, to-day, says :—"Pickthall, the man who mysteriously disappeared shortly after Benwell's body was found, has been arrested in Arizona, and some sensational disclosures are expected when he arrives here. It is understood that the prisoner Birchall is building his defence on evidence of a most extraordinary nature, which the presence of Pickthall will doubtless elucidate.

SAD END OF A MEMBER OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

A Central News telegram from New York says :—Mr. Henry Klutshak, an artist who accompanied the Franklin Search Expedition in 1878, has just died there in penury. The last position in which he was occupied was that of a messenger to do errands.

THE KAISER AND THE TERM OF MILITARY SERVICE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says he has inquired in the highest military circles, and found that the Emperor never intended to shorten the term of military service. Neither do the military authorities favour such a course.—*Dalziel.*

THREATENED MEAT FAMINE IN PARIS.

It is expected (says a Paris telegram to Dalziel) that unless the Council of Ministers comply by Friday night with the demands of the men employed at the slaughter-houses at La Villette the establishment will at once be closed. Both employers and employed are agreed upon this point. The inevitable result will be that on Saturday morning Paris will be without fresh meat, and remain so until the matters in dispute are settled.

AN OHIO TOWN BURNED DOWN.

Pioneer, Ohio, is almost completely destroyed by a fire, which broke out in a grocer's store last night. Dalziel says hundreds of people are homeless.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S FAREWELL.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

As briefly announced in our various editions of yesterday, Prince Bismarck, Duke of Lauenberg—for it appears, after all, that this is the title by which the great ex-Chancellor will in future be known —was received yesterday morning by the Emperor in farewell audience. The audience lasted from half-past ten to a quarter to twelve o'clock, and there is every reason to believe that the Prince met with a most gracious reception from their Imperial Majesties, and took his leave with a sense of the Imperial favour and of gratitude. In any case (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*), the public of Berlin, whose antagonism to Prince Bismarck's home policy has never been doubtful, did not allow the occasion to pass without giving enthusiastic and spontaneous expression to feelings which prove that their political opinions do not blind them to the value of the services, unique and incomparable, which the Prince has rendered to Prussia and to Germany. When the Prince this morning, attired in his splendid white uniform of the Magdeburg Cuirassiers, and wearing across his breast the yellow ribbon of the Black Eagle Order, drove down the Unter den Linden to the Schloss, the people rushed from all quarters to greet him, and the mounted constables who rode by the side of his closed carriage could not prevent them from crowding around it, with endless "Hochs" and "Hurrahs," and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Many of those who were previously acquainted with the hour of the Prince's visit to the Emperor had come provided with bouquets of flowers, which were thrown into the carriage, till it disappeared through the archway of the Schloss. During nearly an hour and a half the crowd waited in constantly swelling numbers for Prince Bismarck's return. Indeed, so great was the throng that all traffic was suspended, and when at last the carriage reappeared it could only advance at a slow pace, and it momentarily seemed as if the horses were to be unharnessed. People were wedged around it, and those nearest stretched their hands through the windows to grasp the hand of Prince Bismarck in farewell. On the drawbridge over the canal one of the horses shied and kicked over the traces. The carriage had to stop for a minute, and Prince Bismarck descended till it could proceed, his erect and stately figure towering above the crowd that surged around him. The ovation continued till the carriage reached the door of the so-called Netherlands Palace, adjoining that of the late Emperor William, where Prince Bismarck again descended to pay a farewell visit to the Grand Duke of Baden. On the palace steps he stood for a moment, surrounded by a mass of people so dense that the sentries at the portals could scarcely present arms, and his eyes ranged over the surging, cheering mass before him, and seemed to moisten, as with hand raised to his helmet he again and again returned the people's farewell by the Prussian military salute. The visit to the Grand Duke lasted twenty minutes, and on the Prince's reappearance the same scene of unparalleled enthusiasm was re-enacted, and the people advanced in a dense cheering mass with the carriage till it reached the Chancellor's Palace.

"Men and women," says the *Telegraph's* correspondent, "scrambled over one another to kiss or touch the Prince's hand, and it seemed almost as if the old days of the great statesman's popularity had returned. Meanwhile one of the handsome chestnut horses had kicked over the traces, and, to the delight of the mob, the Prince descended from his conveyance and went up to his horse's head to quiet it. The people tried to unhitch the horses altogether, but the Prince (says the *Standard* correspondent) remarked, 'That won't do at all,' and himself helped to harness the horses again. The enthusiasm reached its height when a lady in the crowd cried, 'He weeps!'

On the Prince's return home the Ambassadors and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Generals, and the highest State officials drove up to bid the Prince and Princess farewell, or to leave their cards. The first to arrive was Sir Edward Malet. The crowd in front of the Palace rapidly increased, and continued shouting and cheering so loudly that the Prince repeatedly stepped to the window and made a gesture of acknowledgment. He was greatly touched by the demonstration, which was as spontaneous as it was sincere.

Immediately after the return of Prince Bismarck from his interview with the Emperor the Prince of Wales lunched with him.

This was probably Prince Bismarck's farewell to Berlin (adds the *Morning Post* correspondent), for it is said that in the evening hours of to-day, or early to-morrow, he will quietly leave for Friedrichsruhe, where everything has been prepared for his arrival, and where he will be received by his own people, and probably also by deputations from Hamburg, with demonstrations humbler, if not less sincere, than those of the grateful Berliners.

Count Herbert Bismarck intends staying for some time with his father at Friedrichsruhe, and then coming to England.

A Reuter's telegram this morning says :—It appears that Herr von Alvensleben, the German Minister at Brussels, was offered the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Count Herbert von Bismarck, but declined it, and that General von Caprivi was therefore charged to undertake the duties of that department in addition to the Chancellorship, and the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry. It is, however, believed that his tenure of the Foreign Office will only be provisional, and that a diplomatist, possibly Herr von Keudell, formerly German Ambassador to Italy, will ultimately be appointed to the post. Count Herbert Bismarck was presented with the collar of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern on his retirement from office.

Count Caprivi has already taken up his residence in one of the wings of the Chancellor's Palace, and as Prince Bismarck was showing him through the rest of the building yesterday, the new Chancellor and his predecessor passed through the hall in which the Labour Conference was seated, bowing excuses for disturbing its deliberations.

The Emperor recently told Count Waldersee, in the presence of the Generals, that he greatly regretted the exaggerated and distorted accounts in the papers of his remarks on the Count's criticism of the work of the General Staff, adding that their mutual relations remained unchanged.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* (says Reuter) states that the Emperor intends to endeavour to come to a personal understanding with the leaders of the more important parties in the Reichstag.

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL AT AIX.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, arrived at Aix-les-Bains at half-past three yesterday afternoon, and was received by the military and local authorities. Several bouquets were presented to her Majesty, who was cordially greeted by the assembled people.

MINISTERS' HOLIDAYS.

The Marquis of Salisbury will leave town for the Riviera on Saturday morning. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach leaves on Tuesday for his country seat, Williamstrip Park, Gloucester. Viscount Cross will spend the first portion of the recess at Appleby Vicarage, Doncaster, afterwards proceeding to his seat, Eccle Riggs, Barrow-in-Furness. Earl George Hamilton will stay with the Duke of Buccleuch in Scotland. Lord Halsbury goes to Woodlands, Stanmore. Lord Ashborne, the Irish Lord Chancellor, will spend the recess in Ireland.

RELEASE OF THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE PRISONER.

Mr. R. K. Causton, M.P., has received a letter from the Home Secretary stating that he has decided to release on licence George Harrison, who was convicted in connection with the Trafalgar-square riots

THE CORPORATION AND MR. STANLEY.

It has been definitely decided that Mr. Stanley will be entertained by the Corporation of London on the 13th of May.

A STEAMER SUNK OFF THE GOODWINS.

The crew of the *Hollander*, a Dutch screw steamer, anded at Dover this morning, their vessel having been run into off the Goodwin Sands and sunk in the night by a Liverpool steamer, the *Royal Sovereign*, the fate of which is unknown.

THE SIBERIAN EXILES.—IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is some talk in Russian official circles of a contemplated appointment of an Imperial Commission to visit Siberia with the object of inquiring into the penal administration of some of the Siberian settlements. It is to be hoped, adds the correspondent, that if the Commission be really appointed, it may include the names of men who are entirely above suspicion of condoning the administrative misdemeanours and crimes charged against a number of penal bureaucrats and their subordinates.

Mr. Weist Hill, the popular principal of the Guildhall School of Music, has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his serious operation—for cancer on the tongue—to be able to proceed to Eastbourne, where he is at present staying. His complete recovery is awaited with anxiety by his numerous friends in the musical world.

The musical event of the week, and even of the present season, is the reappearance this evening of M. Ysaye at the Philharmonic concert. He has elected to play the D minor Concerto (No. 4), by Vieuxtemps, in place of the Spohr D minor Concerto—a fine example of the older school of composers for the violin, full of graceful and expressive melody.

WINDSOR ELECTION.

The mayor of Windsor, Mr. J. L. Hollis, late last night received the writ for the election of a member of Parliament, to succeed Mr. Richardson Gardner. The nomination has been fixed for Monday, and the polling for the following Wednesday.

WORKING CLASS DWELLINGS.—LONDON MEMBERS' BILL.

A bill has been introduced by Messrs. James Stuart, Beaufoy, Causton, Cremer Howell, Pickersgill, Montagu, Rowlands, Buxton, Lawson, and O. V. Morgan, to provide for the better housing of the working classes in the metropolis. It embodies the principal provisions of the bill of last session, and empowers the County Council to buy, sell, hold, let, or hire land; to build, manage buildings, and let rooms; and to lay out land for the purpose of providing suitable dwellings inside or outside of the metropolitan area for use by the population engaged in the industry of such area; lodgings, baths, washhouses, halls, open spaces, lands, kitchens, nurseries, dining halls, or other rooms for joint use. The funds of the County Council to be used for these purposes will consist of any sum or sums given or bequeathed to the County Council for such purposes; the moneys derived from the letting or selling of any lands or property of the County Council; the income or capital raised or borrowed by the County Council under their taxing or borrowing powers, or received in respect of rates under the bill; or any accumulations of any such moneys, and any sums received by way of compensation, payment, repayment, sale of materials, effects, or otherwise becoming due to or belonging to the County Council under the bill. It provides for the rating of ground values to the extent of one-sixth part of the gross rateable value of the premises erected thereon; and for the levying of a rate for housing of the working classes not exceeding 6d. in the pound on the annual ground value, the tenant paying the rate and deducting it from the rent. Vacant land is also to be rated at the annual ground value equal to 3 per cent. of the amount which the land would sell for.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The thirty-second annual report of the local examinations has just been issued. The examinations were held at 165 centres for boys, eight of them being new; and at 150 for girls, of which fourteen were new. The serious recommendation, in one of the examiner's reports, "that candidates should be trained, *if possible*, to read questions before attempting to answer them," affords a delightful glimpse into the processes of youthful minds. This passage, too, from the junior English history report is choice: "There seemed a vague notion that all people connected with religion lived about the same time—generally in Henry VIII.'s reign." One is surprised to find the boys should be able to tackle questions requiring thought better than girls in any subject, yet the fact is twice noticed. It is also strange that the junior girls' music should be so distinctly worse than usual. In many cases it is remarked that, whereas the average standard in music is higher among the girls, the boys present more striking cases both of excellence and incapacity: though in the modern languages section, of course, the girls have the best of it all round. Though there is the old complaint of a greater acquaintance with the notes on any book than with its text, this is counterbalanced by the decrease in irrelevant answers or in cases of absolute ignorance.

SALE OF LORD ACTON'S LIBRARY.

A library formerly belonging to Lord Acton is being prepared for sale at a well-known auction rooms for the sale of literary property, music, and works of art in London. The compact and graceful building in which the 60,000 or 70,000 volumes are arranged was from Lord Acton's own design. It is lighted from the roof by side skylights—an arrangement which, while allowing the light to penetrate into all corners, shields the books from the sun. There are printed collections from the archives of most Continental countries, the issues of the various Religious Orders of the Roman Catholic Church, the works of the Order of Jesuits, the local topography of Europe, the transactions of learned societies, the bibliography and antiquities of foreign localities connected with the history of England; works relating to ecclesiastical ritual, discipline, and ceremonies, the customs, laws, privileges, and rights of different towns; the genealogies and the printed histories of famous families; numerous "Mémoires pour Servir"; and an exhaustive series of works, local and general, on the history of France, Spain and Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, Iceland, Sweden, and Norway. Most of the books have been published within the last fifty years; but there is also a large number of works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, some scarce and valuable. The collection might be a Continental university library. The library will, we understand, be disposed of in portions, and the first catalogue may be expected early in July.

AN EASTERN QUESTION COMMITTEE.

It has been thought that it may be desirable, considering the present condition of the East, that the members of the General Committee of the Eastern Question Association, which did so much useful work from 1876 to 1880, should meet and deliberate on the advisability of constituting an executive committee, whose duty it should be to watch current events and take such action as may seem to be called for in the interests of peace, humanity, and freedom. For the purpose of considering this important proposal, the former chairman of the Eastern Question Association, Mr. Mundella, has summoned a number of peers, members of Parliament, and others to a meeting which is to be held in the Conference-room of the House of Commons on the afternoon of Friday next.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A CHINESE IMPERIAL ORDER ON FIREWORKS.

A Chinese Imperial order under the Yellow Pencil has been issued prohibiting fireworks in the public streets, a measure of public safety rendered necessary by the frequency of conflagrations.—*Daily Telegraph.*

AUSTRIA AND SMOKELESS POWDER.

A Reuter's telegram from Budapest says:—It is announced in the *Pester Lloyd* that the Imperial Minister of War will submit to the Delegations a demand for a supplementary credit of 4,000,000 florins for the supply of smokeless powder to the army.

CLERICAL INTERFERENCE IN POLITICS.

Mgr. Langevin, Catholic Bishop of Rimouski (Quebec) and brother of Sir Hector Langevin, the Dominion Minister of Public Works, has aroused considerable excitement by issuing a circular rebuking the priests of his diocese for signing a memorial to Sir Mercier, the Premier of Quebec, and leader of the French party in Canada, asking him to become a candidate for Bonaventure County. The Bishop says the action of the priests who signed this memorial is a violation of the Papal decrees against clerical interference in politics. The Liberals, on the contrary, contend that the Bishop's circular is itself a violation of the Pope's decree.—*Daily Telegraph.*

EUROPEAN DOCTORS FOR CHINESE INSANE ASYLUMS.

The Chinese Government is considering the advisability of a regular organized system of insane asylums throughout the Empire. Hitherto the most horrible cruelties have been inflicted upon the insane of all ranks with the view of driving out the devils supposed to possess them. European medical men will be employed in the Government asylums.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE MIKADO AT NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Important Japanese manœuvres are announced to take place at the end of the month, on which occasion the new warships, which are building under a guarantee of twenty miles an hour, will be tried. It is expected that the Emperor and most of the foreign Ministers will be on board the flagship.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE LIVERPOOL DOCK STRIKE.

The state of things at Liverpool yesterday justifies the belief that the great strike of dock labourers is drawing to an end. A deputation from the men waited upon the Employers' Association yesterday, and later reported to a meeting that there was every prospect of a speedy settlement of the dispute.

LONDON RADICALS AND THE LABOUR PROGRAMME.

The proposed Labour Programme drawn up by a sub-committee of the Metropolitan Radical Federation, and summarized in these columns on the 8th inst., has been carefully considered by the Radical clubs to which it was referred. The printed agenda-paper of the Federation contains suggested amendments or additions from several clubs. The Borough of Hackney Club (which contains nearly two thousand members) desires a graduated system of taxation to be included. The Hatcham Liberal Club advocates the abolition of canvassing at elections. The Eleusis Club (Chelsea) pleads for "a more equitable tax upon tobacco," and proposes to qualify the demand for an eight-hour day by the addition of the words "when-ever practicable." The council will meet at the St. Pancras Reform Club on Wednesday evening next, when the amendments will be taken into consideration.

2,547 HOUSES BURNED DOWN IN TOKIO.

Mail advices received in San Francisco from Japan state that three disastrous fires have occurred recently at Tokio, resulting in the destruction of 2,547 houses. Two lives were lost and a number of persons injured.

FIGHTING BETWEEN DUTCH AND CHINESE IN SUMATRA.

A steamer which has arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong brings the intelligence that a serious conflict took place in Sumatra on January 6th last between the Chinese and Dutch, in which Lieutenant Muller and Captain Van Heust were killed and several others wounded.—*Reuter.*

PERSIAN CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA.

The Russian Foreign Office has received official documents ratifying important concessions on the part of Persia:

First.—Murdab Bay, which unites Enzeli with Resht, is thrown open to Russian vessels.

Secondly.—Notice will be given to the Russian Government of all projected Persian railways.

Thirdly.—Russian capitalists will always get the refusal of railway concessions.

Fourthly.—The carriage-roads between Ardebil and Astar, Resht and Teheran, and Khorassan and Askhabad, will be finished within two years.

The Moscow press is now agitating energetically for the removal of all Englishmen connected with the telegraph line between Meshed and Teheran.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The association continued its sitting this morning at the Whitehall Rooms under the presidency of Colonel Hill, M.P.

On the motion of Mr. Singleton Keighley, seconded by Mr. J. Hacking Blackburn, and supported by Mr. James Booth Bolton, a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that the visits of certifying surgeons to factories and workshops were no longer necessary.

A resolution was adopted appointing a deputation to wait upon Mr. Chaplin to urge upon him the desirability of establishing a school of forestry.

On the motion of Mr. Lockwood, Sheffield, seconded by Mr. Arnold-Forster, Bradford, a motion was passed reiterating the opinion that arrangements should be made with the colonies and dependencies of the Empire so as to afford to patents and trade marks taken out or registered in any part of her Majesty's dominions complete protection throughout the British Empire, without the necessity for any but the original application being made. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Secretaries for India and the Colonies.

On the question of the Trade Marks and Merchandise Marks Acts, a resolution was agreed to asking the Government to use its diplomatic influence with foreign governments with the object of inducing them to adopt internal legislation on the same subject.

Mr. Wait Leicester proposed a motion requesting the Council to approach the Government by deputation or otherwise as they may think desirable to represent the pressing necessity for such an alteration of parliamentary procedure as will permit measures which have reached a given stage during one session to be taken up at the same stage in a later session of the same Parliament.

MAJOR PANITZA MAKES A CONFESSION.

Major Panitza, who has hitherto preserved silence in reference to the charges brought against him in connection with the recently-discovered conspiracy, has now made before the Commission of Inquiry (writes a Sofia correspondent) a complete confession as to the object of the plot, which, he said, was to bring about a reconciliation between Bulgaria and Russia. Nothing is yet known as to the date of the trial of the prisoners.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF M. SAINT-SAENS.

No news has yet been received of M. Saint-Saëns, but the public excitement concerning his disappearance has been materially allayed by the statements of numerous persons concerning his previous eccentric conduct. In 1888 he spent a portion of the winter at Algiers under an assumed name, and when by chance his identity was discovered, and he was invited to an entertainment given by M. Tirman, the Governor-General, he disappeared, leaving no clue to his destination.

CARNARVON BOROUGHS ELECTION.

Mr. Ellis Nanney has been chosen as Conservative candidate for the Carnarvon Boroughs, in opposition to Mr. Lloyd George.

DARWIN ON ALLOTMENTS.

Amongst a remarkably interesting collection of autograph letters which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson are preparing for sale on the 21st of May, is one from Charles Darwin, which comes to light opportunely in the week that has seen the House of Commons engaged on the second reading of an Allotments Bill. Mr. Darwin writes from Bromley, Kent, under date of 25, 1846:—"My dear Henslow,—I sincerely hope that your allotments will succeed; all that I have read in German of them sounds encouraging, and I have never been convinced by what has been written against them. I have bought a farm in Lincolnshire, and when I go there this autumn I mean to see what I can do in providing any cottages on my small estate with gardens. It is a hopeless look to, but I believe few things would do this country more good in future ages than the destruction of primogeniture; so as to lessen the difference in land wealth and make more small freeholders. How atrociously unjust are the stamp laws, which render it so expensive for the poor man to buy his quarter of an acre; it makes one's blood burn with indignation."

LADY TOWN CLERKS.

Mrs. Henry Labouchere presided over a meeting held at the Stratford town hall last night, under the auspices of the South-West Ham Women's Liberal Association. Mrs. Costelloe caused considerable amusement by saying that there were cities in the State of Kansas where there were not only lady mayoresses and lady town clerks, but a majority of lady "aldermen."

A PROTEST BY LIBERAL PEERS.

Earl Granville, who has entered a protest on the journals of the House of Lords against the resolution passed on Friday last respecting the Report on the Parnell Commission, will move to day that the following peers be at liberty to sign, before the rising of the House for the Easter recess, a protest against the resolution, although they were not present when the question was put: The Marquis of Brandalbane, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Ashburnham, Viscount Hampden, Lord Camoys, Lord Wentworth, Lord Thurlow, Lord Leigh, Lord Acton, Lord Greville, Lord Aberdare, Lord Hothfield, Lord Northbourne, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Kensington, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, and Lord Thring.

QUEEN NATALIE AND THE REGENTS.

It is asserted on the best authority in Berlin (says the *Daily News* correspondent) that an extremely sharp conflict has arisen between M. Ristitch and Queen Natalie. The latter is indignant at the manner in which the King's education is conducted, and interfered by writing a very disconcerting letter, which M. Ristitch answered in a similar tone. The Queen's friends have counselled her to leave Belgrade for some time.

A MAD FAMILY.—EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

At Union Hall, county Cork, yesterday, a farmer, his wife, and four children, were discovered in a state of frenzy, and declared to be insane. A constable entered the house, when the family were trying to burn alive the youngest child, whom he rescued, but not before it was badly burned. The doctor believes the family have eaten some poisonous substance. Four policemen are now guarding them.

MORNING GALLOPS OF THE GRAND NATIONAL HORSES.

Owing to the wet morning very few ventured to Aintree to witness the work of the Grand National horses beyond those interested in the several animals. The course is in a heavy condition, rendering the work somewhat laborious in character. Frigate, looking wonderfully fresh and well, went a mile twice, going freely each time. Hex, Gamecock, Racecborough, Hettie, and Voluptuary were each sent two miles and a half at a steady pace, and of these old Gamecock was the better liked. Brunswick and Firehall went two miles at an easy rate. This comprised the work which came under our notice, but, owing to the rain, it was of an uninteresting nature.

Principal Fairbairn, of Oxford, has agreed to lecture at the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany, in 1890-91, on "Theism and Natural Religion."

The Japanese Government has permitted the Bank of Japan to issue an extra 25,000,000 inconvertible notes.—*Daïzdel.*

It is definitely announced to-day that no special jury actions will be tried during the present sittings. Lord Justice Fry is alone sitting at Nisi Prius to-day, and has only one case.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, the Dowager Lady Belper, Mr. and Lady Isabella Whitbread, Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce, Sir Frederick and Lady Mappin, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., and Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., were entertained at dinner last night by Mr. Mundella, at 16, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, S.W.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS WEAK.—AMERICANS BETTER.—QUIET BUSINESS.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning decided to make no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 4 per cent. There had been some expectation that the rate would have been lowered to 3½ per cent. to-day, and consequently a little disappointment is expressed at the absence of any movement. In the open market money is good to spare demand, and the general quotation for advances for short periods is 3¼ to 3½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' Bank paper is still 2⅝ per cent., with transactions at a fraction below that figure.

There is no increased disposition to enter into fresh speculative transactions on the Stock Exchange, and in most directions the tendency of prices is unfavourable. Consols are unchanged, and nominally steady, but in the Home Railway market there is a general fractional decline, except in the case of Great Northern A and Sheffield Deferred, which show a slight recovery. In the Foreign Department European descriptions are dull, and Argentine and Buenos Ayres currency issues have lost some of yesterday's sharp advance, the gold premium being advised as having risen to 158½ per cent. American Railroads are nearly all higher in response to better New York quotations The Norfolk and Western Company announces a dividend of 1½ dols. on the Preference shares. Advices from Chicago state that railroad officials there regard favourably the decision of the Supreme Court granting railroads the right to appeal from arbitrary judgments of the State Railroad Commissions. They say it will check contemplated legislation, looking to a reduction in rates for both passengers and freights. Trunks are steady, but Mexican Railway issues are dull.

The large decreases in the railway traffic receipts this week may seem unaccountable, but they are the direct result of the colliers' strike. In the case of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, for instance, there is a decrease of £5,629, and while there has been this decline in the statistics we understand the working staff expenses have remained almost the same.

The share list of the General Service Co-operative Stores (Limited) will close to-morrow for London, and on Saturday morning for the country.

The general subscription list of the Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company was closed yesterday.

The directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have resolved to increase the capital of the Bank by 2,500,000 dols. It is proposed to issue 20,000 new shares at £42 10s. per share. It is intended to allot the new shares to the shareholders who are on the register on May 31, 1890, in proportion of one new share to the holder of three old shares.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China recommend that, after writing off £5,000 from premises account, a dividend be declared for the past half-year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum (making, with the interim dividend, 8 per cent. for the year), and that £50,000 be added to the reserve fund, bringing it up to £500,000, and £5,000 to officers' superannuation fund, leaving £9,767 to be carried forward.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a moderate demand. Probable sales 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Futures are partially half a point higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Great Northern A ½, and Sheffield Deferred ¼. *Recedes:* Cinithus Preference ¼, Midland, North British Preferred and Deferred, and South Eastern ½ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Brazilian of 1888 and Uruguay Five per Cents. ¼ each. *Declined:* Argentine Cedulas "A" and "B" 1, Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" and "I" ½, Costa Rica "A" and "B" 1, Spanish ¼, Hungarian Gold and Turkish Group 2 ½, and Egyptian Unified 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Rise:* Norfolk and Western Preference, and Union Pacific shares ¼ each, Northern Pacific Preference ½, Louisville and Nashville and Ontario shares ⅝, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅜, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, New York Central, Atlantic First Mortgage, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ¼ each, Pittsburgh Preference ⅝, and Erie shares ⅜ each. *Fallen:* Erie Second Mortgage and Pennsylvania shares ¼ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Tahal ½, Grand Trunk First Preference and Guaranteed ⅜. *Lower:* Mexican Second Preference ¼, and the Ordinary ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Gold Fields of South Africa and Eastman's ⅛, and Tharsis 1-16. *Receded:* Elmore's Copper, San Pablo, San Jorge, and San Donato Nitrate ¼ each, and De Beers ⅛.

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk (main line), £2,148 *increase*; (Chicago and Grand Trunk), £1,086 *increase*; (Detroit section), £205 *decrease*: Norfolk and Western, 48,000 dols. *increase*: Louisville and Nashville, 26,645 dols. *increase*.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Great Western	161¼	⅜	Oregon Gold	2⅜	⅜
Consols (2½) Money	97⅛	⅛	Hull and Barnsley.	86¾	¾	Cape Copper	3¾	⅝
Do. Account	97⅜	⅜	Lanc. and York. ..	134	¼	Mamagua	1⅛	⅛
Do. 1903	97⅜	⅜	North Western	176½	⅝	Mason & Barry	6¾	⅜
New 2½ per Cents.	94⅛	⅝	South Western	151	2	Rio Tinto	16 1/16	3/16
Local Loans Stock.	102⅜	⅞	Manch. and Sheff..	66	8	Tharsis	4⅛	⅛
India 2½ per Cents.	102	⅛	Do. A	44	¾	Mantana	1 1/16	3/16
Do. 4½ p.c. Rs.	71⅜	2	Metro. Consolidated	78¾	¾	De Beers	15⅜	⅜
Egyptian Guar. ..	109	1	Do. District ..	29¼	50⅜	Griqualand West ..	5¾	⅛
Ilk. of England St.	339	5 xd	Midland	142	½	New Jagersfontein.	0¼	10⅛
Mex. 1st Dis. 6 p.c.	103⅝	⅜	North Brit. Pref. ..	78	½	City and Suburban.	5	⅜
Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip	101¾	2⅜	Do. Def.	59⅜	⅞	Jumper's Gold	5¾	⅜
Birmgham 3½ p. c	103½	10⅛	North Eastern	164⅜	5¼	Jubilee	2⅜	⅛
Leeds 4 per cent ..	115	17	North Stafford	110	12	Robinson	2⅜	⅛
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	103	½	South Eastern	134	¾	Salisbury	4⅛	5
Manchester 4 p. c.	125	8	Do. Deferred..	102¼	⅜	Sutherland Rest' ..	3⅜	⅜
COLONIAL SECURITIES.			Tail Vale	74	6	S. Afca. Explorata	18	⅛
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. New	1	⅛ pm
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95⅜	6½	Canada Pacific....	74¾	⅜	G. F. of Sth. Africa	3⅜	¼
Cape 6 p. c Cons Ins	109½	10½	Cen. Pacific Shares	81	½	Exploring Co.	14	16
Cape Gov't 4 p. c.	111	13	Chic. Milwaukee & St. P.	70¼	¾	Oceana Land.....	6¼	⅜
Mauritius 4 per Ins.	107	8	Denver & R. Grande	15	⅛	Southern Land.....	1	⅛
Natal 5 p. c. C1937	103	10	Do. Preference ..	47	½	Transvaal Land	⅜	⅝pm
N.S. Wales 5 p. c. 1930	117	18	Illinois Shares	117	⅜	**TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE**		
" 3½ 1924....	101½	3½	Lake Shore.....	110	⅛	Anglo-American ..	49	50
New Zind 4 p.c. Cons.	103	9	Louis & Nash	85¾	7	Do. Preferred ..	85	4
Queensland 4 p.c. Ins.	103½	10½	Miss. Kan. & Texas	9¾	10⅛	Brazilian Submarine	12⅜	⅜
S. Australia 4 p.c. Reg.	107½	8½	N.Y. Central Shares	115¾	⅜	Direct United States	10⅝	⅜
Victoria 4 p.c. 1885	111½	12½	New York Ontario	18¾	7 ⅜	Eastern	7⅛	⅜
W. Australia 4 p. c. Ins.	108	10	N. Y. Erie Shares	25¾	⅜	Do. Extension ..	14	⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Do. Second Mort.	103	⅜	Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅜	⅜
Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888	73⅜	4½	Norfolk West. Pref	56⅜	⅜	National Telephone	6	⅜
Do. 3½ p.c. Exts.	53⅜	9½	N. Y., P. & O. Ist M	33	⅛	**OMNIBUS AND TRAM**		
Do. Cedulas A	7	8	North Pacific Pref.	75¾	6½	Lon. Gen. Om.....	190	90
Do. " B	36	7	Ohio & Mississipi	20¾	1	London Road Car ..	3	½
Austrian Gold	93	5	Pennsylvania Shs.	54¾	⅜	London Steam Car ..	1	½
" Silver..	73	7	Phil & Read Sh. ..	20¾	⅛	London Tramways.	143	15⅜
Brazilian 4½ 1888..	88⅜	7¾	Union Pacific Sh	64¾	5¾	North Metropolitan	138	19½
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	73½	7	Wabash Preferred..	31	⅜	**WATERWORKS.**		
Do. " (partly pd)	15	11 dis	Do. Gen. Mort.	93½	5⅜	Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
Chilian 6 p.c. 1882	99	⅜	Grand Trunk Ord..	10¾	⅜	East London	174	6
" " "	99	99	Do. First Pref...	71¾	2	Grand Junction	122	6
Bulgarian	30½	1½	Do. Second Pref..	35¾	⅜	Kent.....	271	9
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1892	102	⅜	Do. Third Pref. ..	26¾	⅜	Lambeth	250	8
Costa Rica 6	99	91	Do. Guaranteed..	77	¼	New River.....	230	6
" B	85	7	Mexican Ordinary	33½	⅜	Sthwrk & Vxhall..	162	6
Ecuador, New	23½	4½	Do. First Pref. ..	73	½	Tarapaca	6¾	7
Egypt. State Dom.	103¾	4½	Mexican Central ..	72⅜	5	West Middlesex ..	290	6
Do. Unified	91½	⅜	Do. Second Mort.	89	6	**GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT**		
Egypt. Preference	105	⅜	Mexican National ..	13⅜	⅜	Gaslight & Coke A	248	51
Do. Daira Sanieh	94½	⅜	Nitrate Railway ..	4¾	6½	Imp. Continental ..	217	22
French 4½ p.c. Rentes	97⅞	8	Tahal	4¾	6½	South Metropolitan	238	13
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104½	5	B. Ayres & Rosario	63		Do. B	225	30
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4	69¾	⅜	Central Argentine..	77	8	Do. C	253	40
Do. 4 p. c. New ..	67¾	⅜	Cent. Argentine ..	139	44	London Electric ..	2⅜	⅜
Hung. Gold Rentes	85½	⅜	S. Paulo (Brazl.) ..	44	6	Metropitan Electric	6¼	⅜
Italian	91½	⅜	**BANKS.**			**MISCELLANEOUS.**		
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	103⅜	⅜	Alliance Bank	144	15½	Allsopp's	63¾	7¼
Mexican 5 p.c. 1872	103⅜	⅜	City Bank	233	35	Bell's Asbestos	23½	⅜
Do. 6 p. c.	16⅜	⅜	Colonial	49	51	Guinness and Co....	240	2½
Portuguese	13½	⅜	Consolidated Bank	8⅜	9	Hotchkiss	6¾	⅜
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	97¾	⅜	Imperial	19½	20½	Maxim Nordfelt	1⅜	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	73¾	⅜	London and Brazil ..	111	⅜	Bryant and May ..	153⅜	⅝
Turkish, 1854.....	103	4	London and County	88	9	Eastman's Ord	15⅜	16½
Do. B	21¾	4½	Lloyds	27½	8½	Elmore's Copper,&c	4¾	⅛
Do. C	21¾	4½	Imp. and Westmin.	70	⅜	Ispanta Patent	1⅜	⅜
Do. D	17 15/16	15/16	London Joint Stock	40½	1½	Liverpool Nitrate..	11	13
4½ p. c. 1871	97	⅜	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	59½	7½	Colorado Nitrate ..	3¾	⅜
5 p. c. Defence ..	95	7 xd	Provincial of Ireland	24	5	Primitiva Nitrate..	12⅛	13
5 p. c. Priority ..	93	⅜	Stand. Bk. of S. A.	69	⅜	Rosario	2⅜	⅜
Uruguay Unified ..	73	½	Union of London ..	41½	2½	San Pablo	3¼	⅜
Do. 6 p. c. 1883 ..	84½	5¼	National Discount	11¾	⅜	San Jorge	5	⅛
Virginia Funded ..	40	6	**TRUSTS.**			San Donato	2⅛	⅜
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6	Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df.	133	8	Tamarugal	1¾	2⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Gov. Sht. Invst. Df.	110	14	Salt Union Shares ..	11⅜	⅜
Brighton Ordinary	155	7	Lon. and N. Y. Inv.	65	7	P. and O. Steam Df.	196	200
Do. A	150½	¾	Stock Conversion..	1¾	⅜	Royal Mail Steam ..	70	
Chatham Ordinary	22½	¼	Second Gov. Gold	1¾	2	Hudson's Bay	19¾	⅝
Great Eastern	39½	9	Trus., Exc., & Sec.	6		Suez Canal.....	81	⅜
Caledonian	120	⅛				E. & W. India Docks	18	18
Great Eastern	81¼	¼				Lon. & St. K. Dock	58	6
Great Northern	121¼	⅜	**MINING & LAND.**					
Do. A	101½	⅜	Indian Con. Gold	1⅞	2⅛			
			Mysore Gold	2 5/16	7/16			

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

THURSDAY MORNING.

There was no more festive crowd on the river yesterday (writes a representative) than the artistic crowd which steamed up from Westminster to the Lyric Club at Barnes under the guidance of Lord Londesborough. The weather was magnificent, the band of the Scots Guards played gaily in the bows, and all was laughter and light. A rather serious contretemps occurred when our destination was reached, for it was found that Father Thames was not up to time in his tidal flow. In consequence of this want of punctuality the landing-stage was separated from the water's edge by a dozen feet of mud. When we had danced about in mid-stream for a good half-hour some small craft put off to the rescue, and took us ashore in small batches on payment of an exorbitant fee. Even then we did not reach *terra firma* without considerable loss of dignity and acquisition of landed property. Imagine Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Thomas Thorne, and Mr. Bancroft—to say nothing of the host of daintily-shod comédiennes—incontinently shot out on to a tract of Thames slime, and hauled up the river bank by the grimy hands of a scoffing mob.

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The Lyric grand stand was a very capacious one, fortunately for the hordes of visitors who passed through the gates of St. Ann's. Those who did not find a corner on the long wooden rostrum perched themselves on the top of the tower, from which coign of vantage they enjoyed a splendid view of the gradual collaring of the Cantabs by the doughty Oxonians. The result of the race excited no controversy to speak of, even in the ranks of the keenest partisans; for when the dark-blue flag flickered up to the top of the mast on Barnes Bridge every one agreed that the best crew had won.

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It is true that betting on the tow-path is not as rampant as betting on the turf, and that not a vast deal of money changed hands over yesterday's event. Here, however, is an instance of a wager, whose patriotism and (as it turns out) pathos might surely save it from the censure of a bishop. The other day a young Cantab won some law prize of the value of £100. At a time when the betting ran distinctly against the Light Blues, he determined to lay that £100 upon their chances. He did so, and great was his joy when the odds began to turn. Alas! the issue has been decided, the Dark Blues triumph, and the reward of battling with the horrors of competitive examination is gone before it was well possessed.

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The visit of the King of the Belgians to London incognito is possibly not unconnected with African questions. He has put up at the Burlington Hotel, where Sir William Mackinnon is also resident. The chairman of the British East Africa Company was recently in the Belgian capital, and had interviews with the King on the subject which he has so much at heart. The visit of his Majesty to the Stanley and African Exhibition is an outward and visible sign of what is in his mind.

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Great Britain is just now in a decidedly headless condition. The nominal Head of the State is at Aix-les-Bains, the Heir-Apparent is in Berlin, and his Heir-Apparent in India. In a few days the Prime Minister will be on the Riviera. How many of us will feel any the worse?

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London workmen will be sorry to hear of John Burns's breakdown in health. The herculean labours of the past year have told upon him at last, and though he attended the London Council's meeting on Thursday in order to present a petition on behalf of the engine-drivers and stokers in the employ of the Council, he had much better have been resting in bed. A fall during the dock strike, unheeded at the time, has developed serious results, and he was very lame yesterday, and looked utterly worn out. He has decided now to take a month's absolute rest from all work, and hopes to pull together again during that time.

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A fruitful theme of discussion in Berlin just now is the approaching birthday of the ex-Chancellor. As a rule the 1st of April was a kind of general holiday in the German capital, and birthday celebrations being one of the favourite festivities, Prince Bismarck's birthday was "kept" in thousands of family circles, all of whom are just now rather at a loss as to what will be the proper and correct thing to do under the present circumstances.

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Meanwhile, here is a little scene which happened on the great man's last birthday, and which was told to me (writes our special correspondent in Germany) by one of the fair young well-wishers themselves. Two young ladies, boundlessly enthusiastic, and burning with the desire to show their adoration by some personal present, hit upon the happy thought to buy some flowers and take them to the Bismarck Palace. No one who has been at Berlin during the last year or two will fail to understand that when they got the best bouquet that was to be had they certainly had a gift worth presenting; for it is a well-known fact that the Berlin florists are first in the field by a long way in arranging flowers. When they arrived at the Palace they were at once shown into the drawing-room and told that the Prince would come in presently, which he did, and, having blushingly presented their flowers, the girls bent down to kiss the hand which was graciously extended to them. "No, no," said the Iron Chancellor, with the politest of bows, "that would never do. It would be better if, instead of kissing my hand, you let me kiss your fresh cheeks." The words, though they were not followed by the deed, are treasured by the young damsels as their most precious possession.

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Here is the perennial Tennyson v. Browning question in a new phase. Everybody has by this time settled for himself which of the two he prefers as a poet; but which is better as reciter? In the course of an interesting article in the April number of the *Magazine of Art*, Mr. W. M. Rossetti recalls that evening in 1855, at the temporary home of Mr. and Mrs. Browning near Marylebone Church, when Tennyson read aloud his recently published poem of "Maud," and D. G. Rossetti took a sketch of him as he sat on the sofa with the volume held high up to suit his short sight. When Tennyson had concluded, Browning was implored to read out his "Fra Lippo Lippi," which, with some little pressing, he consented to do. The contrast between the two readers (says Mr. Rossetti) was interesting and highly characteristic:—

> Tennyson, in his introduction to his "Mort Arthur," has well described his own elocution—"mouthing out his hollow o's and a's"—his grand deep voice sways onward with a long-drawn chaunt, which some hearers might deem monotonous, but which gives noble value and emphasis to the metrical structure and pauses. Browning's voice, which was at once rich and peculiar, took much less account of the poem as a rhythmical whole; his delivery had more affinity to that of an actor, laying stress on all the light and shade of the composition—its touches of character, its conversational points, its dramatic give-and-take. In those qualities of elocution in which Tennyson was strong, and aimed to be strong, Browning was contentedly weak; and *vice versâ*. To which of the two modes of reading the preference should be accorded will remain a matter of taste; in the very small audience on that occasion, most were, I think, in favour of Tennyson.

***

> How happy the soldier who lives on his pay,
> And spends eighteenpence out of fourpence a day!

Every one concludes that this little bit of sarcasm relates to a bygone age and yet one hears sometimes of brave veterans being pensioned off by a thankless country on sums so absurdly low as 9*d.* per diem. The grievance of Mr. W. H. Browning, who was formerly paymaster in the Corps of Royal Engineers, and lately on the retired list as lieutenant-colonel, however, is of an even more serious nature. A petition lately presented to the House of Commons on his behalf by the Marquis of Carmarthen seems to point unmistakably in the direction of an inquiry into Mr. Browning's "charges and allegations." What he says is that after over thirty years' service, and doing the work of four persons, to the ruin of his health, for twenty-five years of the time, on his retirement he was tried for "misdemeanour," and—according to his petition—was "convicted by stratagem and trickery." He further alleges that his Rough Office Books agreed with his Public Accounts, and, altogether, puts forward such a strong *ex parte* statement of his case, that it is difficult to see how the inquiry for which he asks can be refused.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 4, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE MARYLEBONE LIBERALS' CONVERSAZIONE.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S "CONFESSION."

Large as the Portman Rooms are they proved to be quite inadequate for the accommodation of the crowds that mustered last night at the Marylebone Liberals' conversazione. While such successful meetings are possible in the metropolis there is still hope of a Liberal London. It had been announced that whole hosts of great people would be present, and when it was known that they were not there was some natural disappointment. The rooms were bright with a vision of fair women, and admirable music provided that variety which is proverbially charming. Behind the platform was hung Mr. Henry Holiday's clever cartoon, "Rending the Veil"—applying to "Unionism" the Biblical words, "We have made lies our refuge, and with falsehood have we hid ourselves." The chairman of the council, Sir Charles Russell, looking well but very grey without his wig, presided, and immediately called on Mr. Justin McCarthy to give an address on "The Irish Literature of '48." Mr. McCarthy seemed to suffer from the size and heat of the room, but he was listened to with wonderful patience (considering the large number of folk for whom there was "standing room only") for nearly an hour. The historic '48 followed the collapse of O'Connell's movement for a repeal of the Union, and was also preceded by dreadful famine. A pure, heroic, patriotic spirit sprang up within the breasts of Erin's sons, which vented itself in verse and impassioned prose. Mr. McCarthy told, in a few sentences, of the various poets and poetesses of that time, mentioning the name of more than one worthy long forgotten, if not in Ireland, then on his side of the St. George's Channel. In semi-comic fashion he made a personal confession—that in '48 he had himself written rhymes under the impression that he was a poet; the effusions found their way into print in the *Nation* and other newspapers, but, said Mr. McCarthy, "I have never gathered them together into a volume and published them at the request of friends." Finally, the Irish author did not fail to add to his address a wholesome political moral, rejoicing that at last we had a statesman able to profit by the expression of Irish aspirations. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in a characteristic little speech, moved a vote of thanks to the "criminal conspirator," which Mr. Leveson-Gower, now to be seen on every platform, seconded, and it was, of course, carried very heartily. Sir Charles Russell commented upon the fact of the truly national and unsectarian character of the literature of '48—("Hear, hear," from Sir Lewis Playfair), quoting with exquisite effect lines of Thomas Davis. Mr. Ernest Hart also spoke a few well-chosen words. Shortly after ten o'clock a batch of Liberal members looked in. Mr. Gladstone was half expected, but the function at Guy's Hospital was as much as he could manage in the day, and Mrs. Gladstone came in alone. She had a capital reception, and, indeed, looked in her tasteful head-dress quite queenly. Lady Sandhurst immediately monopolized her. But themusicians must be mentioned, for they deserve it. Mons. Johannes Wolff, like good wine, needs no bush. Miss Josephine Simon, "prima donna from San Francisco," and Miss Florence Christie, were the lady vocalists. The latter, the programme stated, recently sang before the Queen, and on the same authority we have it that a Scotch ballad, "An' ye sal walk in silk attire," sung by her, is her Majesty's favourite song. Mr. Gabriel Thorpe also sang, and a ladies' orchestra "charmed our willing ears."

THE ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN QUARREL.

Judgment was given yesterday in the libel suit brought by M. Erckmann against M. Georget, the secretary of M. Chatrian, M. Erckmann's former collaborator and friend. M. Georget was condemned to one month's imprisonment and 2,000 f. fine, and M. Pigeonnat, the manager of the *Figaro*, to 500 f. fine. In addition, MM. Georget and Pigeonnat were jointly and separately condemned to pay 10,000 f. damages to M. Erckmann, and to pay for the insertion of the judgment in ten Parisian and ten provincial journals, to be chosen by M. Erckmann.

TO SEARCH THE RHINE FOR GOLD.

A syndicate is forming at Basle to search the Rhine for gold. It is well known that the bottom of the river from Basle to Bingen contains enough gold to encourage digging for it, and even make it highly profitable. It has been estimated that the Rhine between Rheinau and Philippsburg contains gold sand to the value of ninety-two million marks.—*Dalziel.*

A CLERGYMAN RECOVERS £2,000 DAMAGES.

A Dalziel telegram from New York says:—A remarkable libel suit has ended in a verdict for the plaintiff, the Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church. A Mr. Quackenbos had accused the rector of gross immorality. The defendant completely failed to substantiate his accusations. He was mulcted in damages to the amount of £2,000.

THE ARABELLA GODDARD CONCERT.

Sir George Grove issues the following statement of the result of the concert at St. James's Hall, organized by Miss Janotha, on behalf of Mdme. Arabella Goddard:—

Tickets sold	£610	5	0
Programmes, per Miss Lucy Lewis	25	15	9
Contribution from Belfast, per Miss C. Milligan	27	0	0
Ditto, from Messrs. Steinway and Co.	36	19	3
	£700	0	0
Expenses, including the largely reduced amount of £10 10*s.* for hire of the hall	100	0	0
Net result, handed to the A. Goddard Fund	£600	0	0

MR. E. ROUTLEDGE AND THE "QUOAD SACRAS."

The following story with reference to the Ayr Burghs election is told at the expense of Mr. Routledge:—On the subject of Scotch Disestablishment he had carefully primed himself just up to the point which he thought necessary to satisfy his audience. But he had omitted to acquaint himself with that branch of the question which refers to what are known in Scotland as *quoad sacra* churches—which may be roughly defined for the benefit of the English reader as chapels of ease. When he had finished speaking, the "heckling" began. "Jewish, now," asked one of the audience, "what will ye do with the *quoad sacras*." "The what?" asked Mr. Routledge, who possibly thought that his questioner was referring to some kind of agricultural produce. "The *quoad sacras*?" Mr. Routledge turned to his supporters on the platform in bewilderment and asked, *sotto voce*, "What does he mean?" Two or three people tried to explain; but they did so at such length and, apparently, with so little lucidity, that the unhappy candidate grew more and more confused. He wiped his brow, looked at his tormentor, and, after trying to stammer out some explanation, frankly confessed that he had no idea what a *quoad sacra* was.—*Yorkshire Post.*

INTERESTING HOOD MSS.

Among the autograph letters to be shortly offered for sale by Messrs. Sotheby is a long letter from Thomas Hood to Charles Dickens, giving an account of his row with Colburn, the publisher. Hood writes:—"You will be glad to hear that I have made an arrangement with Bradbury to contribute to *Punch*. It will be light, occasional work for odd times." The "light, occasional work" included "The Song of the Shirt." About the period of this correspondence some one had addressed letters to Hood at Great Marlborough-street, where Colburn's publishing office then was. The irate publisher had written across them "Not known to Mr. Colburn," on which Hood knocked off the following lines, the manuscript of which is in excellent state of preservation, will be offered at the sale, which is to take place on the 21st of May:—

> For a couple of years in the columns of "Puff"
> I was rated a decentish writer enough,
> But alas! for the favours of fame,
> Since I quitted her seat in Great Marlboro'-street
> My decline in repute is so very complete
> That a Colburn don't know me by name.
>
> Now, a Colburn, I knew, in his person so small
> That he seemed the half-brother of no one at all—
> Yet in spirit a dwarf may be big—
> But his mind was so narrow, his soul was so dim,
> Where's the wonder if all I remember of him
> Is—a suit of boy's clothes and a wig?

Mr. Mark Beaufoy, M.P., is confined to his bed with an attack of erysipelas

It is proposed to increase the capital of the Hong-Kong-Shanghai Bank to 10,000,000 dols.—*Dalziel.*

"Buffalo Bill" had a fall from his horse yesterday, and was dragged for some time, receiving severe contusions.

Sir Charles Russell, M.P., sails to-morrow on a short trip to Lisbon and Madeira. He will be back again about the middle of April. The Duke of Athole, the Earl of Lathom, and Sir D. Currie, M.P., also sail in the same steamer for Madeira.

The Scotch temperance party are very indignant at the failure of the Scotch members to keep a House for Mr. M'Lagan's Liquor Veto Bill on Tuesday. It is intended to publish a list of all the members who were absent on that occasion.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principle of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE DATE OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has been collecting the results of speculation carried on by Ministers and ex-Ministers in the leisure hours of the front benches with reference to this general election, and it appears that the most confident bets are against that event taking place before 1892. One very distinguished statesman stands to win in that distant event. There is another who has "invested" in the belief of a possible fall of the Government this year, and a third believes in the chances of 1891; but I (writes the correspondent) am convinced that if the official test of private opinion were entirely made known it would appear to be the conviction of both front benches that the Tories will hold to office as long as possible, that the Dissentient Liberals will be generally subservient in keeping them there, and that they may possibly postpone the dissolution for two years and a half, though no one disputes their liability to failure by accident even in the current year.

THE BISHOPRIC OF BANGOR.

A London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* says:—"There is now a rumour that the See has been accepted by the Rev. Watkin Herbert Williams, vicar in the diocese of St. Asaph. Mr. Williams is said to be a master of the vernacular tongue and generally popular."

A PRETTY AND PATHETIC CEREMONY.

A truly pathetic little scene was enacted yesterday afternoon at the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street. The foundation stone of a new wing was laid by a tiny boy, a poor little patient at the hospital. The little fellow, who is only eleven years old, is the son of a sergeant in the 2nd West Kent regiment, whose left leg was so severely injured some time ago by a kick from a horse that it had to be amputated. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The new building is to cost about £21,000, of which already £9,000 has been raised. £6,000 of this was the children's offering to the Queen in Jubilee year. It was at once handed over by her Majesty for the present generous purpose. The little patient, surrounded by many of his partners in pain, in the presence of the hospital staff tapped the stone with the tiny mallet, and added a little mortar, and the work of building the new wing was begun under these pretty auspices. Then the Rev. Dacre Craven, rector of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, conducted a short but appropriate religious service, and prayed for the prosperity of the new addition to this estimable charity, and the ceremony, brief and pathetic, came to a conclusion.

A HOUSE FOR JUVENILE GAMBLERS.

At Leicester yesterday Naddock Taylor was sentenced to three months' hard labour for using his premises for gambling purposes. Evidence was given that the defendant allowed lads from ten to fifteen years old to meet at his house. He charged them one penny for admission, with an extra threepence if they remained all night, and the lads played cards for small stakes. They mostly met on Saturdays and Sundays, and stopped all night.

PARLIAMENTARY CATCHWORDS.

Mr. Balfour threatens to give us a new parliamentary catchword. A hundred times he must have said on Tuesday night, "Very well, sir." He marked his divisions of subjects by it, his sub-divisions, and the progress of his oratorical paragraphs. "I hope I have made it clear to the House. Very well, sir," was said over and over again. Sir Charles Russell's catchword is, "Let that pass;" Sir William Harcourt's "A-ah!" Mr. Goschen clears his throat. Mr. Gladstone takes a drink. But Mr. Balfour produces his pocket-handkerchief, and exclaims, "Very well, sir."

THE BIRMINGHAM CONSERVATIVES AND LORD RANDOLPH

At the special general meeting of members of the Midland Conservative Club, which has been convened by requisition for to-night, in order to discuss the attitude of Lord Randolph Churchill towards her Majesty's Government, a neutral resolution will be submitted on behalf of the political committee of the club. This resolution will at once declare absolute confidence in Lord Salisbury's Government and personal affection and respect for Lord Randolph. It will probably be moved as an amendment to the proposition censuring his lordship which has been put forward by the requisitioners of the meeting.

PROGRESS OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

From the new year-book of the Ancient Order of Foresters it is learnt that the total number of benefit members affiliated to the organization on Dec. 31, 1889, was 675,913, being an increase during the year of 13,947. The total worth of the funds at the same date was £4,392,662, being an increase of £192,787. Notwithstanding the recent secession of 36,000 members in the United States, on the "colour" or negro question, the organization is still the largest friendly society in the world. The order is sub-divided into 4,719 courts. There are in London and its environs no fewer than 120,000 members. The executive council of the order is now located at Hull, where the high court meeting of delegates will be opened on the Bank Holiday of August next, after which the seat of government will be transferred for the ensuing year to London, where the high court has not been held since 1644. A meeting is convened for April 24, at Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, to nominate the 57th executive council of the order. For the eight offices of the council there are no fewer than 171 candidates.

PARCEL CONVEYANCE.—POST OFFICE *v.* RAILWAYS.

A good deal of interest attaches to the experiment which the Post Office is making to compete with the railway companies in the carriage of the mails, and especially in the carriage of parcels, over comparatively short distances where the mails are sufficiently heavy to pay the cost and leave the department something in hand as compared with what under the existing arrangements they have to pay to the railways. A night coach has been running for some months between London and Brighton, and a night coach for the conveyance of letters and parcels has also been started to Watford. On the 14th prox. Manchester and Liverpool are to be brought into communication in the same way, a night coach leaving Manchester for Liverpool at the same hour as a similar coach will leave Liverpool for Manchester. It is also in contemplation to run mail coaches between London and Colchester and Ipswich, and between London and Oxford; but preparations for these services are not yet complete.

WHAT THE INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE DOING.

The Eagle Insurance Company report that the premiums received in respect of assurances completed during the past year amounted to £12,675, assuring £261,439. The sum of £71,000 has been reassured, at premiums amounting to £2,380. The claims on decease of lives, inclusive of bonus, and after deducting the sums reassured, have amounted to £272,276; and those on the attainment of the prescribed age to £4,650, being a total of £276,926. The amount received for interest in the year on the total assets of the company is £125,103, being at the rate of £4 9*s.* per cent. per annum. The expenses of management, exclusive of medical fees and commission, are £16,799, which is 5½ per cent. on the total income of the company.

The Economic Life Assurance Society's income for the year 1889 was £355,864, and the assurance fund at its end £3,513,183. The claims were £307,980.

The number of policies issued in 1889 by the English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association was 829, assuring £462,143, and the net premium income for the year was £139,219; the funds increased by £120,652, making the total funds at Christmas last £1,616,942.

The net premium income for 1889 of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company amounts to £150,818, showing an increase of £10,057 over the previous year. The sum of £68,360 has been added to the funds, which now stand at £659,615.

The Scottish Provident Institution received premiums in the year 1889 amounting to £612,192; or, deducting the sum paid for reassurances, £607,028. The total receipts for the year, including interest, amounted to £893,109.

For the first time during the last twenty years Mr. Riviere, R.A., will not open his studio to visitors on Show Sunday.

It is reported that Lord R. Churchill strongly disapproves of the financial principles of the Land Purchase Bill, and will probably speak on the second reading.

At the beginning of last month Archbishop Fabre administered the blessing of Saint Blasin at the Archbishop's Chapel at Montreal because of the influenza. This blessing is especially intended for the prevention and cure of throat diseases.

Great efforts are being made to meet the expected deficit of the Baptist Missionary Society. It has been said that this will be £11,000, but £6,000 is more nearly correct, because the legacies have been unusually heavy this year. The deficit remaining is caused by the deaths of generous donors, and also by the fact that one friend last year gave the society £3,000 right out instead of bequeathing it as a legacy.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 11*s.* each of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take imitations.

SCOTCH ELECTIONS AND IRISH LIQUOR LICENCES

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY.

SCOTLAND and Ireland shared equally in the benefits of yesterday's sitting. The first business was the Parliamentary Elections (Scotland) Bill. Dr. Clark moved the second reading and explained that the object of the measure was to establish for Scotland a schedule of the official charges of returning officers, such as is already established for England and Ireland, and to place these charges upon the rates instead of mulcting the candidate. The bill was opposed from the Conservative benches by Messrs. Mark Stewart and Hozier. On behalf of the Government the Lord Advocate said that he could not support the second reading unless the promoters of the bill would consent to withdraw the clause transferring the official charges to the rates. A lingering debate followed, in the course of which Sir George Trevelyan gave a hearty support to the bill, and Mr. Leng protested against English votes being used to crush the superior intelligence of Scotch members. The Hon. Arthur Elliot, as a Unionist Liberal, announced his intention of voting for once with the members among whom he habitually sits. Mr. Marjoribanks supported the measure, and Mr. Kelly, of Camberwell, declared that it was the "thin end of the wedge." Mr. Provand, from Glasgow, bitterly complained that this bill had been five years before the House of Commons. "Members opposite complain that it is a local measure; we are perfectly willing to make it imperial."

In the division, in which the Liberal whips told for the bill, was a narrow one—Ayes, 123; Noes, 136; majority for the Rich Man party, 13.

Then came the turn of Ireland, and Mr. T. W. Russell moved the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquors (Local Veto) (Ireland) Bill. "It's a very simple measure," he said; but some of the Irishmen below the gangway did not mean to let it pass. Mr. John O'Connor moved the postponement of the second reading. He quoted largely from Blue-books as a convenient method of padding out a speech which was obviously intended to waste time. At one time the Speaker protested that the quotations were not relevant, but the advocate of the Irish publicans had been careful to provide himself with plenty of reserve material. On behalf of the bill Mr. John Wilson made a vigorous temperance speech, and Mr. William Redmond expressed his approval of the principle of the measure. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, in a characteristic speech, opposed the bill, but was cut short by a motion for the closure. In the division that followed, the Speaker delighted the House by appointing Mr. Cavendish Bentinck and Mr. John O'Connor joint tellers. Apparently the former did not quite approve of the combination, for he hesitated to approach the table with his partner until summoned by the derisive cheers of the Irish members. The closure was carried, but the bill itself was defeated by a narrow majority. In the fifteen minutes that remained before six o'clock considerable progress was made with the Committee stage of the Infectious Diseases Bill—Dr. Tanner being luckily absent at the Boat Race.

WHAT THE EDITOR OF THE "ARIZONA KICKER" SAYS.

As an example of fine, frank, genial journalism, the following paragraph from the *Arizona Kicker* deserves reproduction:—The gander-shanked living skeleton who edits the mortgaged sheet down on Blackjack-avenue is out with a tirade against us for shooting Sioux Jim last week. He is seeking to get up a public feeling against us, although he very well knows that we were fully exonerated by the coroner's jury. Sioux Jim, who was a half-breed, was fighting drunk. He was looking for a victim when he met us on Apache-avenue. He drew his knife with the purpose of carving our anatomy to strings, but before he could proceed we pulled our gun and sent six red-hot bullets into his carcase. He was the third man we have had to kill this fall in defence of our own life, and as we have had to pay all the burial expenses in each case no one can claim that we have shot for fun. It cost us 36 dol. cold cash to plant Jim in decent shape, and no one would have given 10 dols. for him when alive.

WOMEN'S PENNY PAPER.
EVERY SATURDAY.
This is the only Paper which is published with the avowed end of directly representing the views of Women. Political, Social, and Religious questions are treated from this standpoint. The need for a Paper of this kind has long been felt, for there is no question of national importance which does not affect the welfare of Women as closely as it affects the welfare of Men. It is intended that "The Women's Penny Paper" shall become a medium for the expression of opinion on all subjects for all women. An interview, with Portrait of Women of the Day.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX MONTHS, 3s. 3d., YEARLY, 6s. 6d.
Order from HELENA B. TEMPLE, *Women's Penny Paper* Office, 85, Strand, London.

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Price 42s. per Dozen.
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To be had of all Wine Merchants.
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SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
THE BEST AND PUREST
COCOA
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COCOATINA

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC
Health, Strength, Energy.
Promptly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.
Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
THE BEST, AND SAFEST, AND CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d.
Clarifies the Skin. SOAP 6d.
Sold Everywhere.

DR. SOULE'S
"HOP BITTERS."
THE GREAT APPETIZER AND ANTIDOTE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.
THEY GIVE NEW LIFE AND VIGOUR to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause debility of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and Mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being pure, curative, tonic, and stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING.—BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
MESSRS. LATTIMER, CRICK, AND CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the sale of the new GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

HOTEL LIST.
HOTEL SANTA CATALINA, GRAND CANARY (the finest climate in the world).—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is replete with every modern improvement. All information of the CANARY ISLANDS Co., 1, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.

LONDON.—THE HOTEL ALBEMARLE, corner of Albemarle-street and Piccadilly. NOW OPEN.—This palatial Hotel is Now Open for the reception of Visitors. It is fitted up in the most luxurious style, and is one of the most select Hotels in Europe. Cuisine and Wines of the highest class. The Hotel Albemarle is under the personal management of the Proprietor, MR. A. L. VOGEL.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
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At 33 to 50 per cent. Discount.
MAPPIN BROS.,
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STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
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ENORMOUS PROFITS ARE
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EVERY SPECULATOR AND
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MY GUIDE FOR SPECULATORS,
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should know that every nerve and muscle of the body can be specially strengthened by simply wearing
HARNESS'
ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
It cures almost all disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Those who have any doubt as to its remarkable Properties for imparting NEW LIFE and VIGOUR to the debilitated constitution, should write for book of testimonials, or call and examine the originals and the Belt invited at the Consulting Rooms,
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Consultation free of charge, personally or by letter.
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For Bilious and
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Nervous Disorders.
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Wind and Pain in all its forms.
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For Weak and Pain in the Back.
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BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Is the Finest Medicine in the World.
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Are Worth a Guinea a Box.
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Are Adapted for Old and Young.
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Are Recommended by Medical Men.
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Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
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For Hints and Rules after Meals.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
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Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.
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The First Dose gives Relief in 20 minutes.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Have Saved the Lives of Thousands.
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Are a Wonderful Help for Females of all Ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.
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Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who Uses Them.
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Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.
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Prepared only by the Proprietor,
THOMAS BEECHAM,
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And Sold by Druggists, in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.
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Full Directions with each Box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—This cooling Ointment perseveringly rubbed upon the skin is found an infallible remedy for correcting all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swelling glands, ordinary colds, coughs, and hoarseness will be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. It allays in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWERIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bed-time will remove it.
"YOUR Lung Tonic I have used for years. I think it my duty to let butchers know how valuable a medicine it is for the cure of colds. I have found invaluable results from it, and could not carry on my profession without it."—M. BISHERO, Professor of Sheep-slaying. 416, Mile Endroad, London, July 17, 1889.
Prepared by W. T. OWERIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists. &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT CONVERSION LOAN.
CONVERSION AND REDEMPTION of the RUSSIAN 6 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1862 FOR £15,000,000, by means of an issue of £21,953,000 4 per Cent. Bonds, and Payment in Cash of £3,900,000, in conformity with the Ukase of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, dated the 9/21 March, 1890.
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS are authorised to receive Bonds of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1862 for conversion into the new Four per Cent. Bonds.
Applications for conversion will be received until Thursday, April 3, inclusive.
In the conversion, for every £100 nominal Capital of the Five per Cent. Loan, the holder will be entitled to £79 2s. nominal Capital of the Four per Cent. Loan, and a payment in cash of £2 6s.
Holders converting their Five per Cent. Bonds will detach the Coupon due the 1st May, 1890, and as the conversion takes effect from the 1st May, 1890, Interest will not commence on the new Bonds until the 1st June, one month's Interest on the new Bonds will be added to the cash payment mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The coupon for the third three months' Interest on the new Bonds will be payable on the 1st September next.
The 4 per cent. Bonds, both Principal and Interest, will be free from all Russian taxes.
The Loan will be divided into Bonds of £187 15s. £4, £20, £40, £187 5s., £375, £1,875, with Coupons payable quarterly, on the 1st March, 1st June, 1st September, and 1st December, in London, at the offices of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and in Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-Maine, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York, and St. Petersburg, at the exchange of £19 11s. 6d. = francs 500 = reichsmarks 400 = Dutch florins 239 = U.S. 96.25 dols. = gold roubles 125.
An accumulative Sinking Fund will reimburse these Bonds at par in 56½ years, by half-yearly drawings on the 1st March and the 1st September, the repayment will be made more rapidly, at the places fixed for the payment of Coupons. The first drawing will take place on the 1st March, 1891. The Government undertakes not to increase the Sinking Fund before the 1st January, 1900.
Subscription Lists are opened in Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-Maine, Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, St. Petersburg, &c.
All Bonds of the 5 per Cent. Loan of 1862 not presented for conversion will cease to bear interest on the 1st July, 1890, and will be repayable in cash at par, with accrued interest, on that date.
New Court, 25th March, 1890.

THE TRANSVAAL MORTGAGE LOAN, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
W. J. THOMPSON, Esq., 53, Mincing-lane (Chairman).
H. PASTEUR, Esq., Chairman of Oceana Transvaal Land Company (Limited).
J. G. HOSKIER, Esq., Banker, 50, Cornhill.
T. MORGAN HARVEY, Esq., Director of City Bank (Limited), and of (Limited).
P. HENWOOD, Esq., of Messrs. P. Henwood, Son, and Co.
CHARLES D. ROSE, Esq., of Messrs. Morton, Rose, and Co.
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The Company receives money on deposit fixed for two years and upwards bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
Forms of application can be obtained by written or personal application to the Head Office, 33, Cornhill, London, E.C.
GEORGE WILLIAM THOMPSON, Chief Manager.

TO AGENTS representing Firms, Publishers, — Exceptional opportunity for taking convenient, commodious, light and lofty OFFICES in double building, comprising large shop and extra large dry cellar, back entrance, noble approach to upper floors, containing twenty rooms, three lavatories, lifted hearth, gas and electric light. Splendidly decorated. Rent, £775 per annum, including rates and taxes. No agents. Dunstan's-chambers, 10 and 11, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, E.C. Long lease would be given for small premium. Ten per cent. for introduction.

SPLENDID OPENING for a SCHOOL (Boys or Girls), or private occupation. A long lease would be granted, with option of purchasing the freehold, and additional premises built if required, on most advantageous terms for payment. Splendidly built detached RESIDENCE, COTTAGE, and STABLING, known as Highfield, Kingsbury, Middlesex, N.W.; seven minutes walk from two stations, thirty minutes ride of King's-cross, Moorgate, or Broad-street; near to Southgate, Enfield, and Palmer's-green. Red-bricked house, approached from main road by carriage drive, and contains on first floor: Three thirteen bed and dressing rooms, largest 25 by 15.3; also a large drawing or billiard room, 30 by 20, with steps to garden, drawing-room 25 by 16, morning room, library or study, dining-room, lounge, very large light kitchen, scullery, dairy, larder, pantry, butler's pantry, housekeeper's closet, 20 by 10 stone coal cellars, and splendid store room, detached from house. Cottage containing two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, &c. also adjoining. A well-arranged stable, coach-house, with two men's rooms over. Two vineries and fruit house 50 by 10. The stable could be converted into a splendid schoolroom about 26 ft. square at small cost, or detached schoolroom could be erected. Grounds crowded with fruit trees. Greenhouse and cucumber-house. An adjoining paddock can be rented. All the above in thorough repair; newly decorated. Gas and water laid on. Can be viewed and particulars obtained by giving card to caretaker of above.

Established 1863.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund £80,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for three years.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary.
F. H. ROCKE.

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Total Funds now made exceed £1,385,685.
DEPOSITS received at 5¼ and 4 per cent, subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
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HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable introductions to Gentlemen's Seats in hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 65 and 66, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Reading.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1807.—79, Pall-mall, London, S.W.
DIRECTORS:
Sir GEORGE RUSSELL, Bart., M.P. (Chairman).
Charles Hucbert, Esq. (Deputy Chairman).
Thomas Allen, Esq.
The Right Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I.
The Hon. Thomas F. Fremantle.
Ralph Ludlow Lopes, Esq.
Henry Tunk, Esq.
C. A. Lockhart Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Henry Rose, Esq.
Colonel the Hon. W. P. M. C. Talbot.
AUDITORS.—William R. Barker, Esq., Edward Woods, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.—John W. Ogle, M.D., William Chadwick, M.D.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.—George Humphreys, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.
REPORT of the DIRECTORS for the YEAR ending 31st December, 1889, received and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors, held at the Offices of the Company, 79, Pall-Mall, on the 25th March, 1890: Sir George Russell, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Company, in the chair.
The Directors submit to the Proprietors the usual schedules showing the financial proceedings of the Company during the year ending 31st December last, and also the state of its assets at that date.
The Directors have further to report that:—
The premiums received in respect of insurances completed during the past year amounted to £12,673, assuring £303,435, the premiums of £12,618 including single premiums for £1,714, assuring £74,254.
The above-mentioned total of £361,869, the sum of £71,700 has been reinsured, at premiums amounting to £2,380. The sum of £2,360 includes single premiums for £300, assuring £36,000.
The claims on decease of lives, inclusive of bonus, and after deducting sums re-assured, have amounted to £272,276; and those on the attainment of the prescribed age to £4,650, being a total of £276,926.
The amount received for interest in the year on the usual sources of the company is £155,108, being at the rate of £4 9s. per cent. per annum.
The expenses of management, exclusive of medical fees and commission, are £16,799, which is 5½ per cent. on the total income of the company.
The Directors have established a branch office in the City, at the South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, and have also issued a new prospectus offering such advantages to assurers, including greater freedom for travel and foreign residence, the payment of premiums on proof of death and title, and the non-forfeiture of policies.
The Directors anticipate that material advantages will accrue to the company from these changes.
The retiring directors this year are Mr. Bischoff, the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I., Mr. Rose, and Mr. Lopes, who offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Barker, the auditor retiring by rotation, also offers himself for re-election.
The dividends to the shareholders are now payable half-yearly, viz., on the 5th January and 5th July.

FIRST SCHEDULE.
REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Amount of funds at the beginning of the Year		£2,738,625 11 6
Premiums	£214,210 16 1	
Less re-assurances	£35,478 14 6	
Consideration for annuity granted in connection with a loan	5,220 8 0	
Profit and loss: Profit on realisation of securities	8,031 4 2	
		£3,114,138, 10 3
Claims under policies, after deduction of sums reassured	£224,165 18 3	
Do. admitted, but not paid	48,110 17 9	
Do. on attainment of the given age	4,650 0 0	
		£276,926 15 0
Surrenders		16,427 12 4
Commission		2,696 4 9
Expenses		7,674 17 10
Income-tax	£16,799 7 5	
Medical fees	428 15 0	
		17,228 3 5
Dividends to shareholders	£10,072 1 0	1,353 4 6
Less fines for non-assurance	1,334 4 6	
		8,737 16 6
Amount of funds at the end of the year, as per Second Schedule		2,782,294 13 7
		£3,114,139 10 3

Examined and approved—
W. R. BARKER, } Auditors.
EDWARD WOODS, }
GEORGE RUSSELL, Chairman.
CHARLES BISCHOFF, Deputy-Chairman.
THOMAS ALLEN, Director.
GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Actuary and Secretary.

SECOND SCHEDULE.
BALANCE SHEET OF THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

LIABILITIES.		
Shareholders' capital	£167,867 10 0	
Assurance fund, including £170,175 reserved for annuities	2,614,427 3 7	
		£2,782,294 13 7
Claims admitted, but not paid		48,110 17 9
Other sums owing by the company:		
Dividends	£5,038 1 0	
Sundry creditors, mortgages, and others	6,490 0 7	
	10,000 0 0	
Loan from bankers		21,557 1 7
		£2,851,962 12 11

ASSETS.
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom £482,681 4 11
On life interests 1,054,559 16 1
On reversionary interests 650,442 19 10
On house property 18,981 14 3
Loans on the Company's policies 17,022 3 0
Investments:
In British Government securities 30,651 19 11
In Colonial Government securities 94,883 19 7
In Foreign Government securities 28,099 15 7
In railway preference and other stocks 6,575 4 0
In East Indian Railways 15,000 0 0
In house property, Freehold 40,000 0 0
In absolute reversions 4,199 0 0
In borough and parochial rates 22,310 0 0
Loans on personal security 173,587 5 11
Agents' balances 10,041 1 4
Outstanding premiums 12,285 16 4
Do. interest 20,664 3 11
Furniture and Buildings 899 13 4
Cash—
In hand and on current account 16,811 10 8
£2,851,962 12 11

Examined and approved—
W. R. BARKER, } Auditors.
EDWARD WOODS, }
GEORGE RUSSELL, Chairman.
CHARLES BISCHOFF, Deputy Chairman.
THOMAS ALLEN, Director.
GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Actuary and Secretary.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full time at £6 per annum.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
ANNUAL INCOME, £300,000.
60,000 Annual Policyholders.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £850,000.
COMPENSATION PAID, £2,750,000.
West-End Office—64, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.
Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or LOANS or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, STRAND. Established 1835. Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Interest to Loans may be capitalised.
F. S. CLAYTON, } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON, } Secretaries.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS OPENED on TUESDAY, the 25th day of March instant, and will CLOSE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 28th day of March, for Town, and at 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, for the Country.
The following are only a few of the many main Streets and Squares, &c., within less than a mile radius of the Stores, which are also within half-way between Oxford-circus and Marble Arch:—

Portland-place	Weymouth-street
Regent-street	Haymarket
Piccadilly	Pall-Mall
Piccadilly-circus	Waterloo-place
Oxford-street	St. James's-street
Tottenham-court-road	Upper Berkeley-street
Marylebone-road	Grosvenor-place
Gower-street	Curzon-street
Seymour-street	Gloucester-place
Gravenor-square	Baker-street
Portman-square	Bond-street
Bedford-square	Jermyn-street
Berkeley-square	Albemarle-street
St. James's-square	Conduit-street
Euston-road	South Audley-street
Regent-street	Lowndes-square
Albany-street	Sloane-street
Great Portland-street	Bruton-street
Fitzroy-square	Knightsbridge-road, etc., etc.
Devonshire-street	

THE GENERAL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE STORES (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.
Capital £100,000 in 100,000 Shares of £1 each.
Payable—Two Shillings on Application; Six Shillings on Allotment; Four Shillings one month after Allotment; and the balance as may be required in calls of not more than Four Shillings each, at not less than Four Weeks' Notice, with option of payment in full on Allotment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Arthur, Director of the Star Life Assurance Society, London.
Charles Bevis, Esq., Weston Grange, Feltham Middlesex.
Major-General John Bates, Blandford House, Mardborough-road, N.W., London.
J. G. Garson, Esq., M.D., 14, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W., London.
Major G. De Winton, South Norwood, S.E.
The Secretary will act ex officio as Director.
BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank Limited, Lothbury, E.C., London, and Branches.
SOLICITORS. Messrs. Sweetland and Dunn, 55, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Alfred Savage and Co., 9, Old Broad-street, E.C., and Stock Exchange.
SECRETARY (pro. tem.)—Mr. W. Langton.
OFFICES.—The Stores, 365 and 367, Oxford-street, W. (West-end), and 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. (City).

PROSPECTUS.
The value of Shares in Co-operative Enterprises as an Investment cannot be better illustrated than by a reference to the present price of Shares in the principal of such institutions. The two classes of Shares in the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited) range from £19 to £25 as the value of the £5 Shares. The £10 Shares in the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) (on which 2s. 6d. paid) are worth upwards of £25, whilst the added profits to each of the £5 Shares of the Civil Service Co-operative Society (Limited) amount to upwards of £99 per Share or thereabouts, and it may thereby be said that a like success in a proportionate degree has attended all well-managed kindred establishments.
Co-operative Institutions were created to provide for the association of members (hereinafter confined to the Services) first-class articles, at prices as near to prime cost as possible, having regard to the actual expenses of management, but without any special consideration of profit. It is, however, soon became evident that not only could this object be obtained, but that the large turnover realised a considerable profit, which was subsequently divided. These successful undertakings are now amongst the most favoured of general investments.
It is proposed by this Company to establish a General Service Co-operative Store which shall not only supply the necessaries, but any luxuries known to all customers, in a locality of London second to none for unanimity tending to assist the success of such an institution, and with that view most eligible premises have been secured in the best part of Oxford-street and Victoria-street, in the centre of the metropolis. They are situated in the immediate proximity of the principal fashionable squares and streets of the West-end, and with a continuous stream of omnibuses passing the main entrance of the Stores.
The premises occupy the large superficial area of about 7,000 feet, and, being readily adaptable to the purpose for which they are acquired, no long delay need take place in the commencement of the business.
A sketch of the building accompanies the prospectus, with a plan of its immediate neighbourhood.
The management of the Stores will be entrusted to experienced and skilful persons for each department. Applications from members who have held high positions in some of the principal London undertakings of a kindred nature have been received, and are awaiting the consideration and selection of the Directors, who have deemed it advisable not to make public the Company's staff at present, pending the completion of the first instance.
A growing necessity and demand on the part of purchasers is that they shall be satisfied as to the character, quality, purity, and genuineness of the articles they purchase. To meet this demand the services of skilled experts and analysts will be secured.
To meet the requirements of customers living at a distance from the Stores, a delivery of goods, carriage free, to all parts of London, and to parcels amounting to £2 and upwards carriage free to any railway station within 100 miles of the Stores, will be established.
Deposit accounts will be opened and interest at 5 per cent. per annum allowed on quarterly balances.
A large and well selected stock of goods of every day requirement will be kept, and Catalogues with lists of prices will be forwarded on application to customers.
The profits will be thus divided: 55 per cent. to the Shareholders; 10 per cent. to the Directors; 10 per cent. to the employés of the Stores; and 25 per cent. to a Reserve Fund.
As to the probability of profit on the capital invested it suffices to say that the profits made by sales of the principal Co-operative Stores in 1889 amounted to upwards of £219,000.
Of these the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited) have paid 5 per cent. dividends, and in 1888 a Cash Bonus equal to 100 per cent.
The net profits for the half-year ending 31st December, 1889, of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) were at the rate of £46,000 per annum. Those of the Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Supply Association (Limited) at the rate of £21,208, the value of the £1 shares having been quoted at £5 to £5 10s.
The terms of purchase of the twenty-one years' lease of the premises for the Stores have been fixed at £15,000, part in cash and part in Shares, and a rental of £1,400 with the option on the part of the Company to extend the Lease until the year 1940 on payment of agreed sum of £5,000, which sum will be reduced to the annual sum of £425.
The following contracts have been entered into:—(1) dated the 25th day of March, 1890, between A. Aschereg and W. F. Shaw, and (2) dated the 19th March, between W. Shaw and the Company. Arrangements may have been entered into which may constitute contracts within the meaning of the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants for Shares must therefore be deemed to have the knowledge of particulars of such arrangements or contracts, whether under the above section or otherwise.
Applications for Shares may be made by letter or on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded, with a remittance for the amount of the deposit, to the Bankers of the Company, or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Stores, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., or at the Stores, 365 and 367, Oxford-street, W.
Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of the Bankers, Brokers, or Solicitors of the Company, also at all the Branch Offices of the London and Westminster Bank (Limited).
London, March 25th, 1890.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUND FOUR MILLIONS.
MUTUAL ASSURANCE, LEAST COST.
81, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C., and 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Fire only promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,682
CHARLES ROYLE BROWNE, Secretary.

Brookes

SOAP. SOAP.

FOR SOILED HANDS.

For Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Vessels, Fire-Irons, Marble, Statuary, Floors, Mantels, and a Thousand other things in Household, Shop, Factory, and on Shipboard.

REMOVES RUST, DIRT, STAINS, TARNISH, ETC.

BROOKE'S SOAP.
MONKEY BRAND.
4*d.* A LARGE BAR.

The World's most marvellous Cleanser and Polisher. Makes Tin like Silver, Copper like Gold, Paint like New, Windows like Crystal, Brass Ware like Mirrors, Spotless Earthenware, Crockery like Marble, Marble White.

WON'T WASH CLOTHES.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES five days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking Passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons.	H.P.	
*LUSITANIA ..	5,377 ..	4,000 ..	March 28
OROYA.....	6,007 ..	7,000 ..	April 11
ORIZABA.....	6,077 ..	7,000 ..	April 25
LIGURIA.....	4,946 ..	4,200 ..	May 9
ORMUZ.....	6,031 ..	8,500 ..	May 23
OROTAVA	6,035 ..	7,000 ..	June 6

* CALLING AT ALGHERS.
Leading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE ABERDEEN LINE. LONDON to AUSTRALIA, via Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing.
AUSTRALASIAN Simpson ..		2,630 ..	May 10
DAMASCUS	Douglas ..	3,769 ..	June 24

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Fares—Saloon, from 40 guineas; third class, from 14 guineas.—For particulars apply to GEO. THOMSON & Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY. and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 16s 18, and 21 guineas, and £32 ; return ticket £5, 50, and 55 guineas, and £60. Intermediate passage £3 5s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), 8, Water-street ; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W.

CANADA.—From LONDON DIRECT by the first large steamers of the ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE, sailing APRIL 17, and FORTNIGHTLY. Second-class, £6 6s. ; third-class, £4.—Apply ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

COOK'S EASTER EXCURSIONS to PARIS, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, &c.—Paris and back, via Dieppe (Day and Night Service), 20s. 3d. ; via Calais, 20s. ; and personally conducted Excursions, including hotel accommodation, carriage drives, &c., 77s. 3d. To Brussels, Antwerp, and back, 32s. ; Rotterdam or Antwerp and back, 24s. Programme for stamp ; or Easter Excursionist, free 3d.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus ; 99, Grace church-street ; 33, Piccadilly ; 82, Oxford-street ; 445, West Strand, &c.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
ANTWERP and BACK.—SPECIAL EXCURSION by the *STEAMER*, 2,000 tons capacity, 3,650 horse-power, lighted by electricity. Passengers will leave LONDON (Fenchurch-street Station) THURSDAY, April 3, at 8.15 p.m. ; returning Monday, at 9 a.m., to Iron-gate Wharf.—Fare (there and back) 20s. 6d.

MARGATE and BACK (weather permitting), from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF, at 8.30 a.m., calling at Blackwall Pier, on GOOD FRIDAY and on EASTER MONDAY. 4s. ; children 2s. 6d.

FOR PARTICULARS of above Excursions apply to the GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, 58, Great Tower-street, E.C., or 14, Waterloo-place, S.W.

COME TO CALIFORNIA: or send for Details of how twenty in Land or Fruit Farms. The most profitable investment in the world. Send pamphlet (sealed), by F. J. Bancus, Linda Rosa, California, late of Manchester, to S. N. WILLIAMS, 8, Exchange Arcade, CHANCERY, MANCHESTER.

Legion of Honour, 1873. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1878. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—10, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

BORD'S PIANOS 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 12s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' System. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE "CONNOISSEUR" ORGAN. Most wonderful instrument of age. Only American Organ with the Venetian Swell. Especially adapted for large Drawing-rooms, Halls, and Churches. Full particulars can be had from any reliable music seller.—The SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO., 84, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

SPECTACLES.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S, with finest Brazilian pebbles, or the purest glass, carefully adapted to any sight, a register of which is kept for future use.
Negretti and Zambra make a speciality of Spectacles for Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Fishing, Riding, and Shooting.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA,
38, Hatton-garden, E.C.
Branches—45, Cornhill; 122, Regent-street; Photographic Studios: Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
Telephone No. 6,563;
Telegraphic Address: "Negretti, London."

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fresh usable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An exhibition worth the visit. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the Show-room.—HARRIS, 25, Old Burlington-street (late Burlington-gardens). All communications to be made direct to the works, Derwent Mills, Cockermouth.

ARMY AND NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

A HUMANE TELEPHONE.—People who suffer from deafness and noises in the head will be glad to hear that an eminent Aural Specialist of London has hit upon a cure which is said to be absolutely efficacious, and may be applied at the patient's home. It is a miniature telephone, which fits inside the ear. It is not only a producer of sound, but also a cure for the distressing noises in the head. Being comfortable to wear, it will no doubt be a boon to mankind. A pamphlet describing its construction is printed, and may be had from the Publisher, 21, Bedford-square, London, W.C., Price 5*d.*

PARRISH'S "GOLD MEDAL" CHEMICAL FOOD. APPROVED BY A MEDICAL JURY.
FOR DELICATE CHILDREN, in cases of WEAKNESS and impoverished blood. In bottles 1*s.*6*d.* and 3*s.* each ; by post 3*s.* and 6*d.* extra. Only genuine when bearing name and trade mark of
SOLE PROPRIETORS, LORIMER and CO., Britannia-row, London, N. Awarded six gold and prize medals, 1884.

MASSAGE.—Skilled Masseurs supplied by the hour to gentlemen at their own residence.
THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION, 97, Portland-street, Grosvenor-square.

KEATING'S POWDER.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles,
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles,
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles,
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Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles,
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Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Sold in Tins, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

SUN LIFE OFFICE

FOR OLD AGE ASSURANCES
PAYABLE IN LIFETIME OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.

POLICIES EFFECTED **NOW** WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS FUNDS ARISING OUT OF THE SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS AS AT MIDSUMMER, 1892.

At the last Division of Profits the distribution was extraordinary, the average return in actual cash being more than £36 in every £100 paid in premiums, reducing the ultimate cost of policies to a very large extent.

NEW DOUBLE OPTION PROSPECTUSES NOW READY.

Applications should be made without delay (as the BOOKS CLOSE FINALLY for this Bonus at MIDSUMMER), to the Actuaries, SUN LIFE OFFICE, 63, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane, Holborn. Shorthand carried here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Bookkeeping, business, and shorthand training, by specialists. French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

THE
PALL MALL BUDGET
Of THURSDAY, March 27,

PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

CONTAINS:

PORTRAITS OF GENERAL CAPRIVI and PRINCE BISMARCK; the two Chancellors of the German Empire.
THE TWO BISMARCKS: Father and Son. From KOPPAY'S famous Painting.
PRINCE BISMARCK'S PALACE IN BERLIN.
AT HOME AT FRIEDRICHSRUHE.
BRITISH AND BOER IN THE TRANSVAAL. A Study on the Spot. By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT KRUGER.
HOW A 'VARSITY BOAT IS BUILT.
THE NEW UNIVERSITY HALL.
SKETCHES AT THE STANLEY AND AFRICAN EXHIBITION.
HATS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL NEWSAGENTS, AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

OFFICES: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NOW READY, PRICE SIXPENCE,
LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE,
Number XC. APRIL.
CONTENTS.
Verdicht: a Tale of Two Hundred Years Ago. By Val Prinsep, A.R.A., Chaps. XIX.—XXIV.
Music and Dancing in Nature. By W. H. Hudson.
For One Night Only. By Bridwell Kipling.
Miracle Plays. By Edward Clodd.
Two Dances at the Redoutes. By N. Syrett.
Ballads. By Mary Kendall.
The Procession of Spring. By A. R. R. D.
At the Sign of the Ship. By Andrew Lang.
London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co.

AT ALL LIBRARIES, READY THIS DAY.
A RAILWAY FOUNDLING.
By "NOVALIS," author of "The Mitrons." 2 vols.
A powerful novel dealing with modern Railway Life, with introductions by Joseph Arch, Lord Mayor, &c.
TINSLEY BROS. and Co., 18, New Bridge-street, E.C.

Twopence; post free, 2½*d.*
VEGETARIAN SAUSAGES. By Dr. C. R. DRYSDALE, Senior Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital of London. A paper read at the Health Congress, Hastings. With opinions of Sir Edwin Chadwick and several doctors in course of discussion.—G. STANDRING, 7, Finsbury-street, E.C.

Post free, 6*d.*
RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication.
By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN,
Giving authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without life torture from trusses used for its protection.
London: GIBBS, SMITH, and Co., 19, High Holborn.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE. Represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Agency in the world, and is the original and sole recognised medium for the Nobility, Gentry, and Commercial Classes. Price 5*d.*; secure in plain envelope, 4½*d.*—Editor, 30, Lambs Conduit-street, London, W.C.; or order of all newsagents.

NOTICE.—Messrs. DAY and MARTIN, BLACKING MANUFACTURERS, of 97, High Holborn, beg to Notify that they have REMOVED to their NEW FACTORY in the BOROUGH ROAD, S.E., where all communications are to be addressed.

POLYTECHNIC INTERMEDIATE AND TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOLS.—Professional, Technical, Commercial, Civil Service, and Preparatory Sections.
Fees, 1½, 2, and 2½ guineas per term.
Head Master, V. BUTLER SMITH, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.)
NEW TERM commences for Boys April 10th; for Girls, April 15th.
Full particulars of the SECRETARY,
309, Regent-street, W.

INEXPENSIVE Sound EDUCATION at SCHOENE COLLEGE, WINSLOW.—Over 400 Army and Navy Boys, Clergy sons, Medical, &c., have been educated to either pass Classical or Modern side, and the School has a good record. 20 gns. a year, reduced to Brothers and Orphans.—Address Rev. DR. JAMES.

LONDON HYPNOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, 3, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, and 102, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.—STACKPOOL E. ODELL, HYPNOTIST, M. ODELL, Consultations daily and competent staff can be consulted daily from 10 to 3. Fees from 2s. 6*d.* to 1*l.* 1s. Hypnotism can be practised. Lectures every Wednesday, 102, Brompton-road. Free.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES..... 1*s.*
3 INSERTIONS..... 2*s.*
Beyond 3 Lines, 4*d.* per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about seven words.
These advertisements can be repeated at similar rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

SITUATIONS.

SERIOUS OFFER.—French gentleman, age 27, speaking some English, would be acknowledged if literature and science ; original research, thorough home-study, practical education, office or private SECRETARY or similar suitable position ; intelligent serious work demanding and deserving care. Best references.—Address "Cyril," Box 95, Fleet-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING (Quick).—Prof. GEORGE, M.A. (Member of the University Senate), gives INSTRUCTION for acquiring facility in the expression of ideas and choice language.—29, OXFORD-MANSION, BRANCH-HILL, N.W.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

BOURNEMOUTH.—GARNISHWOOD ESTABLISHMENT, Holdenhurst-road. Near Sea, Pier, Gardens, Church, &c. Terms from Two Guineas.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—BOARDING and Day Pupils.—Mrs. HOLLAND, Seaside and Sailing district. Terms, Moderate. HILL, Trench, North Wilshire, Salop.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

TO LET.—Houses, Villas, Maisonettes, Chambers (business and residential Apartments furnished or unfurnished, shooting ; elevated, all replete with modern conveniences ; many quite unfit for habitation for years after the dirty occupation they have undergone, and by the previous tenants, the confined drainage, causing therefrom spreading a frightful amount of misery, and sometimes death to their occupants, are the danger of zymotic diseases. To remedy this, Hudson's Soap is peculiarly adapted. Hudson will rapidly remove all the dirty house from a sweet and comfortable home, if the water used with Hudson's Soap in the washing and paint-cleaning is poured down the closets and sinks, the pans, pipes, and drains will be thoroughly cleansed. The sanitary Disinfectants claim to destroy effluvia and germs of most simply substitute an effluvia of stench ; but the purifying properties of Hudson's Soap remove the danger of zymotic fevers and worse diseases. Hudson's Soap is popular the world over for all washing, scouring, and cleaning purposes. Hudson's is a pure, Dry Soap, in the form of powder, and dissolves immediately in hot or cold water, and is excellent for all purposes where ordinary soap is objectionable, such as washing china, plates, knives, forks, saucepans, &c., as it leaves no soapy trace or smell. From the cot to the palace the regular daily use of Hudson's promotes purity, health, and satisfaction. In 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 3 lb. packets.

THROAT AND COUGH.

SORENESS and DRYNESS, TICKLING and IRRITATION, indicate relaxed and affected the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. In consequence of their simple combination they are recommended by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold in Tins, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, labelled "JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

ALKARAM. BASSAGATE, *October 29, 1888.*—DEAR SIRS,—Last Monday I was attacked by severe INFLUENZA ; I despaired of being able to fulfil an important concert engagement to-night, but was advised to try your ALKARAM, which I did. The morning my cold has quite disappeared leaving my voice "clear as a bell." Faithfully yours, VICTOR BENHAM.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—THURSDAY, March 27, 1890.